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REGD. NO. B. 1035

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

REGD. NO. B. 1065

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VOL. XXII NO. 209 BOMBAY MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 3· 1934 SIXTEEN PAGES

MOVE TO AVERT SPLIT IN CONGRESS

Another Chance To Malaviya & Aney

Working Committee To Meet In Wardha To Consider Award

SPECIAL INVITATIONS TO SECEDERS

WARDHA, Sept. 2.

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Maniben Patel and Mr. Jamnadas Daulatram left for Bombay to-day.

Interviewed at the railway station Sardar Vallbhbhai Patel remarked that the next meeting of the Working Committee of the Congress at Wardha would be very important for various reasons. Several important questions would come up.

He said that Pandit Malaviya and Mr. Aney were also being specially invited with a view to attempt once again to settle the Communal Award question.

Asked whether he saw any possibility of modification of the Working Committee decision, Sardar Patel said that the Congress under the circumstances could not commit itself either to an acceptance or rejection of the Award.

He could not see any advantage to be gained by the Nationalist Party for itself by going to the Assembly as a separate group.

Mr. Abhyankar paid a visit to Mahatma Gandhi and Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel yesterday. Sir Harisingh Gour also saw Gandhiji and Sardar Patel.—A.P.

Red Shirt Chief's Call For Solidarity

ALLAHABAD, Sept. 2.

Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan addressed to-day a public meeting held here in heavy rain. Mr. Purshottamdas Tandon presided.

The Frontier leader surveyed the political situation and deprecated the tendency of political organisations to split up into various parties, which tended to weaken the cause of the country.

He laid emphasis on the need for Hindu-Muslim unity, condemned the White Paper and implored Muslims to join the national movement.

His brother, Dr. Khan Sahib, also spoke. Both the brothers paid a visit to Anand Bhavan to see Mrs. Kamla Nehru and Mrs. Motilal Nehru.—A.P.

FRANCE FINDS ITS "LOCH NESS" MONSTER

(Special Cable.)

TOULOUSE, Sept. 2.

France discovered its own "Loch Ness" monster. Huntsmen claim to have seen in Lake Camon near Saint-Gaudens a fantastic creature with the body over twenty feet long covered with scales, tail five feet long and phosphorescent eyes. The search for the monster had hitherto been unsuccessful.

DR. KHAN SAHEB HONOURED

Tea Party By "Search Light" Editor

PATNA, Sept. 1.

Dr Khan Saheb, elder brother of "Frontier Gandhi" was treated to tea this afternoon at the "Search Light" office along with a number of other guests by Mr. Murlimanohar Prasad Editor of the "Search Light."

Among the guests were noticed Babu Rajendra Prasad, Kumar Sideshwar Prasad Sinha, Prof. Abdul Bari Mr. Prajapati Misra Mr. Baldeo Sahay, Mr Anugrahanarayan Singh and Mr. Jageswar Prasad.—United Press

FRONTIER GANDHI AT ALLAHABAD

ALLAHABAD, September 2.

Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan and his brother arrived here this morning.

They will address a public meeting this evening —A.P.

STOP PRESS

'E' WARD ELECTION RESULTS.

The following results were announced about 'E' Ward election to the B.P.C.C. at 3-0 a.m. today (Monday):—

1. S. K. Pupala, (2) Hafiz Ali Bahadur Khan, (Socialist), (3) Purushottam Tricumdas (Socialist); (4) F. M. Pinto (Socialist), (5) Tyeb Shaikh, (6) Syed Noor Ali, (7) Bilali; (8) Gunvant Kapadia, (9) J. J. Choksey; (10) S. V. Patil, (11) Daru, (12) D C. Mody, (13) Mahomed Mirza Ali, (14) Balubhai T. Desai. (15) S. K. Khule, (16) N. V. Nakhva. (17) Achrekar and (18) R. D Hamand.

Mr. Jadhav withdrew in favour of Mr. Purushottam Tricumdas.

None Is Fit To Command Who Doesn't Know To Obey

FUNDAMENTALS OF TRUE DISCIPLINE

Mrs. Naidu's Exhortation To Student Cadets

With the opening of another camp on Sunday for the training of a fresh batch of Officer-Cadets for the Volunteer Force a great stride has been taken in the development of an efficient volunteer organisation for service during the ensuing Congress session.

The second batch is composed entirely of University students, a majority of whom have undergone considerable training as members of the University Training Corps.

They have had the privilege of their Camp being declared open by Shrimati Sarojini Naidu, when the function came off at the People's Jinnah Hall, in the presence of a large gathering.

The recruits first saluted the National Flag after the National Anthem was sung, in the grounds of the Congress House.

The gathering then adjourned to the Jinnah Hall where the cadets who filed in two rows listened to the inspiring advice delivered by Mrs. Sarojini Naidu and Mr. Abid Ali Jafferbhoy, the officiating G.O.C.

OPPORTUNITY FOR STUDENTS

Mr. Abid Ali in requesting Mrs. Sarojini Naidu to declare the Cadet Camp open observed that the second camp was exclusively intended to enable the students, who might be willing, to enrol as Volunteer Officers. The first batch was composed mainly of persons who had been in employment during the day and to make it convenient for them to attend the training, the training hours had to be fixed early in the morning and after 8 p.m.

40 CADETS SELECTED

These hours were considered to be unsuitable to the students, and to give proper facilities to the students also, the second camp was opened and the hours of instruction were fixed between 4 and 6 p.m. in the evening daily. About 50 students had applied for training as officers, but medical examination permitted the Reception Committee to select only about 40 of them.

Mr. Abid Ali observed that the officers would have a great responsibility on them as they would be handling a number of 2,000 volunteers to look to the comforts of more than 50,000 visitors to the Congress.

U.T.C. & O.T.C.

He knew that a majority of the students were trained in the University Training Corps, but there was a vast difference in the purpose and function for which they were being trained now. They were called upon to render service with an ungrudging heart and nothing was farther from the Congress Volunteer Organisation than to carry a rifle on the shoulders.

He hoped that Mr. Bulsavar, the Camp Commandant of this batch, would be very valuable for the cadets in imparting sound training to them.

DISCIPLINE ESSENTIAL FOR LIFE

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu considered it a happy occasion to be able to declare open the Students' Training Camp. The speaker always considered that volunteering was an integral part of the training of a student before he launched into life.

Discipline was the very basis of organisation and training in national life, and training for a specific purpose, as the coming Congress session or to form a part of one's own life was essential to every one and particularly to students.

Discipline which was lacking in the Indian people to a painful extent, formed part of national life in almost every other country.

Srimati Sarojini Naidu in a striking episode referred to an anecdote during the Great War.

SECRET OF SOUND ORGANISATION.

She had occasion to witness a large batch of recruits order to "mark time" indefinitely for a long time while they were still in the recruiting camps. She said she could not understand why the recruits were asked to go on "marking time" while the exigencies of war demanded haste and promptness. "The War can wait," "was the reply an Officer gave me," continued the speaker, "and the Officer was not willing to put untrained raw men on the field." Therein lay the secret of the soundness and perfection of any organisation.

ESSENCE DISCIPLINE.

Good soldiers were always willing to die, but in the time of action, it was not enough if they offered to die separately, but they should be ready and they should learn to die as an entire unit. That was the essence of all discipline. The team spirit should be developed and exercised to the fullest extent and the whole mass of the members of a particular troop must move in one body. For this reason, the recruits were commanded to "mark time" for days and days together and in the result not one, two or three men, but hundreds of thousands were taught to act as one man and one unit and discipline thus enforced was thorough and complete.

The first duty of any true soldier continued the speaker, was to keep time in obedience to the commands. Thus were the vast masses of people trained and sent to the battle-field.

UNDERSTAND FUNDAMENTALS.

Thus it could be seen, there was no waste of time in learning to "mark time." First the cadets must understand the fundamental of discipline, namely obedience without questioning, and loyalty without subservience.

Obedience to discipline was the chief training of the minds of young men and young women and they must definitely understand that no one was fit to command until he learnt to obey, no person could possibly with authority issue orders, unless he or she was able to take them first, and nobody could prove an efficient officer before he or she could with equanimity play the private.

TRUE FOUNDATION.

Referring to the spirit to volunteer and serve willingly, Srimati Sarojini Naidu said that no work that was not joyfully done was not worth doing and the willingness to serve on all occasions and in all circumstances was the true foundation of discipline. How fine it was to carry out orders not in one's or two's or

(Continued on page 7.)

TEXTILE STRIKE DRIVE IN U. S.

"REDS" WON'T YIELD

Employers Discount Workers' Strength

BUT LEADERS HOPEFUL

NEW YORK, Aug. 2.

The National Labour holiday to-morrow overshadows the gloom cast by the titanic textile strike, but the situation is viewed with the gravest apprehension.

While remaining in close touch with the situation President Roosevelt is keeping his plans dark but, if the President decides to intervene he is unlikely to do anything before September 4, when the first real effect of the stoppage will be felt.

The Communistic element presents a problem of great difficulty as, it is believed, the Communists will not allow the opportunity to pass to capitalise the unrest and incite the workers to violence.

The employers assert the strike is only be 15 per cent effective, while the Union leaders claim the stoppage will involve 100 per cent workers.—Reuter's Special.

STRENGTH WILL BE ON TUESDAY

NEW YORK, Sept. 2.

In view of the fact that it is the weakened the textile strike will not actually be noticeable until Monday morning in the South and Tuesday morning in the North and East sections where a holiday for Labour Day will be observed on Monday and mills be automatically closed.—Reuter.

NO HOPE OF SETTLEMENT

NEW YORKK, Sept. 2.

Hopes of settlement of the textile strike faded to-night.

Mr. Francis Gorman, leader of the Strike Committee, after an hour's meeting with the Executive Council of the Textile Workers of America said, the situation was unchanged.—Reuter.

U. S. Director Of Budget Resigns

(SPECIAL CABLE)

NEW YORK, Sept. 1.

President Roosevelt accepted the resignation of Louis Douglas, Director of Budget, who is understood to be out of sympathy with the major measures of N. R. A.

Daniel Bell Commissioner of Accounts, has been appointed the Acting Director of Budget.

FILM CO. EMPLOYEES FREED FROM BANDITS

HARBIN, Sept. 2.

The employees of Metro-Goldwyn Company have been released from the bandits unhurt.—Reuter.

DAVIS CUP COMPETITION

Poland And Yugoslavia Enter The Lists

(Special Cable.)

LONDON, Sept. 2.

Poland and Yugoslavia have qualified for next year's Davis Cup competition, beating Greece and Hungary respectively in the third qualifying round. Poland won by three matches to nil at Warsaw and Yugoslavia by three matches to nil at Budapest.

Viceroy Goes, Sees And Returns!

STORY BEHIND FAILURE OF HIS MISSION

Hoare Pulls The Strings?

NAGPUR, Sept. 2.

That the Viceroy, who recently returned from England, has failed in his mission is the opinion in well-informed political circles.

It is stated that the views of Provincial satraps on the coming reforms are quite different from those entertained by Lord Willingdon himself, and that the divergence of views expressed by various Governments is the chief cause of Lord Willingdon's failure to make any announcement in the course of his recent address.

VICEROY DOES NOT KNOW

It is pointed out, for instance, that the Viceroy is unable to say when the J. P. C. Report will be published nor is he in a position to assure India that the proposals adumbrated in the White Paper will not be further whittled down either by the Committee or His Majesty's Government.

HOARE PULLS STRINGS

It is, therefore, obvious that Sir Samuel Hoare is determined to exploit the differences between the Central and Provincial Governments to the fullest advantage of the diehards in England.—United Press.

No Reforms Before 1936

SIMLA, Sept. 1.

While politicians and newspapers are busy prophesying the probable time by which the new Reforms will be inaugurated, and while a number of constitutionalists are glad over the Viceroy's recent assurance that no time will be lost in bringing the provisions of the new Constitutional Bill into force, once it has been passed, the lobby correspondent of the "United Press" is inclined to give credence to the following information culled from authoritative sources which goes to show that India should consider herself fortunate, if the new Reforms are inaugurated by the Spring of 1936.

If, however, unforseen circumstances conspire to upset the present time-table, it may be hoped that the new constitution will be brought into force in October 1937.

ASCERTAINING PUBLIC OPINION.

With the publication of the Joint Parliamentary Committee's report, possibly in November, a period of three months must pass before the Government of India ascertain public opinion on the Committee's recommendations, through the various representative organisations, not excluding the Congress. The views of the Provincial Governments on the Report will be called for simultaneously, and these, along with the final recommendations of the Government of India will reach the Secretary of the State by May 1935.

DRAFT BILL.

By this time, or by the end of June, 1935, the Commission for delimitative constituencies will have submitted its report. The preparation of the electoral rolls based on a wider Franchise will occupy at least 3 to 4 months. The draft Bill with the Instrument—of Instructions as amended in the light of fresh proposal, may be published in October 1935, and most likely, the Bill will have passed through both Houses of Parliament by X'mas of 1935.

FRESH ELECTIONS.

A margin of three months must be allowed for the formation of the new political parties and for election propaganda, so as to permit supporters and opponents of the new Reforms to explain their viewpoint to the electorate which means that the first elections under the new constitution will be held in April 1936. The budget for the financial year 1937-38 will be the first budget that the autonomous Councils will have the opportunity to discuss, as the budget for 1936-37 would have been passed before the elections.—United Press.

LOCOMOTIVE CRASHES INTO TRAIN

50 Persons Injured In Paris Accident

PARIS, Sept. 2.

A runaway locomotive crashed into a stationary train at Gare de Lest this morning. Many coaches were smashed. Fifty people were injured, some seriously.—Reuter.

SCHOOL MASTER IN TROUBLE

NEW DELHI, Sept. 2.

A Punjabi assistant master of a local school has been arrested on a charge of writing a threatening letter to the Chief Commissioner.

No political significance is attached to the incident.—A.P.

TABULATED ADLETS

1 Anna Per Word.

Minimum Re. 1

SMALL ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these columns on cash payment and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Abbreviations and numbers (up to 10 figures) are to be counted as complete words.

ADVERTISEMENTS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words—"Box No.—The "Bombay Chronicle"—must be paid for. The Management reserves to themselves the right of refusing any advertisement without giving ANY reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Advertisements will ensure correct insertions; otherwise no responsibility for any mistake will be accepted by the Management. Unclaimed replies to the Advertisements are destroyed after about a month.

REPLIES TO THE ADVERTISEMENTS should be addressed carefully as under: "Box No.— The Advertisement Department, The "Bombay Chronicle," Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, BOMBAY. To avoid mistakes the Box Number should be written distinctly.

9. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Applications are invited for (1) the post of the Lady Superintendent, Ahmedabad Municipal Girls' High School on Rs. 150—10—250 from lady graduates with either the diploma or the degree in teaching. The appointment will be made on probation for a period of one year, after which period if the incumbent is found suitable, she will be confirmed. (2) The post of an English teacher in the Ahmedabad Municipal Primary Girls' School on Rs. 75—5—100 from Gujarati knowing lady graduates. Preference will be given to those, who hold either the diploma or the degree in teaching. This appointment is temporary for a period of one year only; the period may be extended further. Applicants should state in their applications their age, previous experience if any, and should send with their applications the copies of testimonials if they have any. Applications should reach the undersigned on or before 11th September, 1934. P. K. Desai, School Board, Administrative Officer, Ahmedabad Municipality. (8863).

Wanted an assistant Editor for an Anglo-Vernacular Weekly Paper—one with actual experience preferred. Apply with copies of testimonials and pay expected to Box No. 2897, "Bombay Chronicle".

Wanted A Graduate (B.A.) and a Graduate or under-graduate in Science as teachers for Shete M. B. A. V. School Pethapur (Mahikantha), apply immediately with copies of testimonials stating experience, age, minimum salary, &c., to Jamnadas C. Shah, Hon. Secretary, Tawavala Building, Lohar Street, Bombay. 2893.

—Wanted Head Proof Reader, with at least some experience as a Head Proof Reader in a daily Newspaper Press. Apply immediately with testimonials to the Manager, the "Bombay Chronicle".

Wanted An Assistant Bill Clerk in an Attorneys Office. Apply Box No. 2895, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted A Typist, Court Clerk and suit watching clerk in attorneys office. Apply Box No. 2889, "Bombay Chronicle."

10. SITUATIONS WANTED.

A highly qualified and energetic young man is open to engagement in Madras or other towns in the South as agent or representative of commercial and/or business interests, on reasonable terms. Possesses ample experience of life in Bombay and Madras with first-rate knowledge of local vernacular. Apply to Box No. 2885, "Bombay Chronicle".

32. MOTORCARS WANTED.

Wanted One Second-Hand Motor Car, roomy, 7 seater, very recent model, in tiptop condition, at a very moderate price. Apply with details to Box No. 8859 "Bombay Chronicle."

24. GARAGES TO LET.

To Let Garages at the Bombay Garage, Colaba Depot. Electric Light, 'Phone and Water available. Inquire at the premises or Mr. G. F. Chinoy, the Bombay Garage, Chowpatty. (8865).

56. EDUCATIONAL

Candidates in Station Master and Commercial Classes. Training allowance upto Rs. 15|- uniforms—lodging passage free. Service compulsory, Rules and Selection Form on Re. 1|- Superintendent, Central Telegraph & Railway duties College, Delhi. (2817).

A Chance—All Matriculates (1933 or earlier) appear Intermediate privately. Oral postal tuitions. General Education Academy, 65, New Hanuman Lane, Kalbadevi. (2883)

69. LOANS & MORTGAGES

Excellent Small-loans facilities. Alleviate Household—Difficulties Consult the Dwarkabai Memorial Savings and Loans Office, Nowroji Street, Thakurdwar. (2881).

73. AGENTS WANTED

Wanted 100 Active Agents in Bombay and outside by progressive Life Insurance Company, on salary or commission. Apply sharp to "Bombay Chronicle" Box No. 8858.

WANTED INFLUENTIAL AGENTS to sell "Bombay Sentinel" Daily Edition particularly at the following places:—

Balsar	Broach	Baroda
Borivli	Bhusaval	Dahod
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Dhanu Road	Golvad	Karjat
Kasara	Lonavla	Manmad
Matheran	Neral	Navsari
Nasik	Sholapur	Virar

Write for terms and conditions to the Manager, the "Bombay Sentinel." Red House, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort.

Applications are invited from persons desiring to take up the Selling Agency of the "Bombay Chronicle" Daily and Sunday Editions, particularly at Rajahmundry, Malegaon, Barnagar, Ratlam, Larkhana, Mirpurkas, Sd Jhansi, Jubbulpore, Manmad Dhond, Pandharpur, Raichur Balapur, Ernakulam, Dharmavaram, Trivandrum, Bezwada, Cochin, Coimbatore, Cocanada Guntur, Nidadavole, Palghar Ongole, Ottapalam, Samalkot Salem, Katni, Meerut, Agra Kamptee, Seoni, Saugor, Ajmer Harda, Mysore, Anantapur, Nandura, Dehra Dun, Honawar, Delhi Simla, Wardha-Castle, Rock Arvi, Ellichpur, Hinganghat Kamptee, Pithapuram, Madras Adoni, Nellore, Gwalior, Mhow Sangli, Satara. Write for terms and conditions to the Manager, the "Bombay Chronicle" Co., Ltd., P. O. Box No. 322, Bombay.

73. AGENTS WANTED.

Wanted Chief Agents and Agents on Rs. 200 and Rs. 100 respectively monthly, also Organisers on Rs. 40 plus Provident Fund and Commission. Apply Uplifting Banking Corporation, Ltd., 169-171, Javeri Bazar, Bombay. (8777).

75. INVESTMENTS.

Gentleman Desirous Investment 10,000 to one Lakh, different properties earning 900 monthly first mortgage near Railway Station, Khar, Santa Cruz, may enquire. (2896)

87. ASTROLOGERS.

Your Future. Distinguished Yogi correctly answers four questions through Yogic Meditation. Data not required. Remit Re. 1-5. No interviews. Venoj, 249, Frere Road, Bombay.

118. TAILORING

London Diploma In Tailoring of all grades, awarded to our Successful Students. Those who join before 15th September will get 10 per cent. less in fees. Rao's Tailoring College (The oldest Tailoring Institution in India) Sal Bhuvan, Princess Street, Bombay. (2894)

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT Announcements, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch Per Insertion.
1st Insertion	.... Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	.... Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	.... Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	.... Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

WANTED

An Executive Engineer in the scale of Rs. 520—40—1,000 (plus Sterling Overseas Pay admissible in the case of persons of Non-Asiatic Domicile according to age) to take charge of a Division in the Punjab P.W.D. Electricity Branch, for a period of 5 years in the first instance.

Candidates must be a fully qualified and experienced Electrical Engineer, a Graduate of a recognised Engineering University (or a corporate member of a recognised Institution of Engineers) with not less than 5 years' experience in an executive capacity on a transmission net-work of 100,000 volts or above.

Applications with full details of qualifications and experience and stating age and minimum pay acceptable should reach the undersigned by the 20th September 1934.

Chief Engineer, Punjab, P. W. D. Electricity Branch, Lahore. (8833)

SCHEDULE A.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC (RULE 8).

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED FOR PUBLIC information in accordance with Rule 8, Part II, of the Rules for Places of Public Amusement in the City of Bombay, 1914, made under Section 22, Sub-section (1), Clauses (f) (i), (g) and (h) of the City of Bombay Police Act, 1902, by the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, with the previous sanction of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay in Council, that I, HORMUSJI NAWROJI BHAGAT propose erecting a CINEMA at MAZAGAON on the ground belonging to Mr. TULSIDAS GOPALDAS CHARITY TRUST, admeasuring about 1800 square yards, and assessed under Municipal E Ward No. 4822 (1 aa) to 4823 (2), Street No. 41a to 35 and registered under Collector's New Survey No. 16232.

Notice is hereby given that any objections to the erection of the said CINEMA should be received by the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, not later than the 7th day of September, 1934, that is to say within 14 days from the date of this notice.

Bombay, 24th August, 1934.

8815

Public Notices

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

NOTICE.

PURSUANT to Sub-Section " of Section 19 of the City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the list of persons appearing to be entitled to be enrolled in the Municipal Election Roll as voters of Wards has been published in every Municipal Office as required by Sub-Section 6 of the aforesaid Section.

Copies of the complete list may be obtained on payment of a fee of Rs. 21 or of a Ward list on payment of Rs. 3 per copy from the Election Department, Improvement Trust Building, Napier Road, Fort.

(1) Any person whose name has been omitted and who claims to have his|her name inserted in the said list (which can only be done in any one Ward) or who (his|her own name being entered in the list) objects to any other person as not being entitled to have his|her name retained therein, or who desires to declare his| her choice of the Ward in which he|she wishes to vote, or to apply that his|her name be entered in the list as a representative of an undivided family, association or body of individuals, should send in his|her claim, objection or application as the case may be and

(2) Any firm or company, other than the joint-stock company desiring to have the name of its partner authorised to Vote at the Election (a person other than a partner of the firm or Company concerned cannot be so authorised) inserted in the Roll, or to alter the name of the representative appearing in the list, should apply to the Election Officer at the address above stated on or before the 1st October, 1934, before 5 p.m. (B. T.).

Every objector should specify the grounds on which he|she denies the right of any person to be entered in the Roll, the evidence which he|she intends to lead, the address of the person objected to, and his|her number in the Ward List.

All claims for enrolment should be supported by the production of rent bills for April, 1934. It is desirable that such claims should be made on printed forms which can be had free of charge at the Election Department.

I. H. TAUNTON,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.
Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 29th August, 1934.

8855

SURAT BOROUGH MUNICIPALITY.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the post of Deputy Accountant on a pay of Rs. 50—2—70 per mensem.

Minimum qualifications:—Graduate in Commerce or Art, but the former will be preferred, and knowledge of Gujerati.

Applications stating age, caste, qualifications and previous experience should reach the undersigned on or before the 15th September, 1934.

TRIBHOVANDAS S. THAKER
Chief Officer,
Surat Borough Municipality.
Municipal Office.
Surat, 31-8-'34

(8866)

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

APPLICATIONS ARE HEREBY INVITED from qualified candidates for the appointment of a STENO-TYPIST on the establishment of the University Registrar's Office. The grade of the post is Rs. 65—5—140, with a starting salary of Rs. 65 per month. The selected candidate will be entitled to the benefits of the University Provident Fund at the rate of Rs. 6-1|4 per cent. of the salary contributed by the subscriber and the same percentage by the University. The appointment will in the first instance be on probation for a period of six months.

Applications stating age, nationality and full particulars regarding qualifications must be forwarded to the Registrar, University of Bombay so as to reach him not later than the 24th September, 1934.

Canvassing direct or indirect will disqualify the applicant for the appointment.

S. R. DONGERKERY,
University Registrar.
Bombay, 29th Aug., 1934.

8852

Public Notices

NOTICE.

THE NEW INDIA ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FIFTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Company will be held in the Central Bank Building, 3rd Floor (Entrance from Dean Lane), Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, on THURSDAY, the 27th September, 1934, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.)

(i) To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Accounts for the year ended 31st March 1934.

(ii) To declare a Dividend.

(iii) To elect two Directors in place of Sir Chunilal V. Mehta, K.C.S.I., and Sir Sorabjee N. Pochkhanawala, Kt., who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election and offer themselves accordingly.

(iv) To elect a Director in the place of Mr. Ramniwas Ramnarain who has been appointed Director under Article 88 of the Company's Articles of Association and retires under the same Article, but is eligible for re-election and offers himself accordingly.

(v) To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.

(vi) To transact any other business the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 17th day of SEPTEMBER, to the 8th day of OCTOBER, 1934. (both days inclusive).

By Order of the Board,
R. J. DUFF,
General Manager.
Bombay, dated the 30th August 1934.

8853

NOTICE.

THE GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY have sanctioned under their General Department Resolution No. 2441, dated 23rd August, 1934, the proposal of the Ahmedabad Municipality to raise a Loan of Rs. 5,70,000 at 4 1|2 per cent in the open market, for repayment of the second instalment of Rs 6,50,000 of the loan of Rs. 45 1|2 lakhs raised at 6 1|2 per cent. in the year 1924, in exercise of the option given to the Municipality for redeeming it at the end of 10th year. The three months' previous notice as required was given on 30-4-1934.

Tenders are invited for the Loan so as to reach the Chief Officer, on or before 11th September 1934. The Loan application form and the prospectus can be had on application from the Chief Accountant, Ahmedabad Municipality. Only such amount will be available for subscription of the public as is not taken by the debentureholders of 6 1|2 per cent. Loan according to the conditions of the New Loan. Such of the debentureholders of the 2nd instalment of the Loan of 6 1|2 per cent. who wish convert their holding into the new loan of 4 1|2 per cent. will be permitted to do so, on the following terms

"For every debenture of the face value of Rs. 500 of the second instalment of Rs. 6,50,000 of the Loan of Rs 45 1|2 lakhs tendered for conversion, applicants will receive a debenture of the face value of Rs. 500 of the new Loan, bearing interest at 4 1|2 per cent. per annum from 16th September, 1934, with the interest accrued and accruing due up to the 15th September, 1934, on the debenture of the second instalment of Rs. 6,50,000 of the Loan of Rs. 45 1|2 lakhs tendered for conversion."

The holders of the debentures of the 2nd instalment of the 6 1|2 per cent. Loan of 45 1|2 lakhs are therefore hereby requested to intimate in writing to the Chief Officer, on or before 11th September 1934, their intention to convert and to send the debentures duly discharged as under to the Chief Accountant, Ahmedabad Municipality.

Received Contents.

Signature of the debenture holder

The interest accrued due will be paid on or after 15th September, 1934, and the New Debentures, bearing interest from 16th September, 1934, will be given as soon as they are ready.

Those debenture holders, who will not exercise the option given to them before the aforesaid date will be paid the principle amount with interest accrued due on or after 15th September, 1934, on the debentures being presented duly discharged at the account office of the Ahmedabad Municipality.

(Sd.) B. P. THAKOR,
President,
Ahmedabad Municipality.
Municipal Office, Ahmedabad.
Dated, 30-8-1934.

8864

THE KHANDESH PRESS CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the 31ST DIVIDEND at the rate of Rs. 10 per share free of income tax will be paid on paid up Capital upto 30th June, 1934, to the Shareholders of the Khandesh Press Co., Ltd., on and after Tuesday, the 4th September, 1934, between 12 and 3 p.m. at the Registered Office of the Company, "Yusuf Building", No. 49, Church Gate Street.

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TORY M. P. UPSET IN NEW YORK

Complains No British Officials Came To Receive Him

According to a cable to the Chicago Daily "Tribune", Alfred Denville, Conservative M. P. for Newcastle-upon-Tyne, who arrived in New York on the Olympic on August 8, informed reporters that he intends to make a formal protest to the British Consulate on the grounds that his arrival had not been recognized by British officials in New York.

The New York papers, which treat the incident in a semi-humorous vein, relate how Denville sent a series of radios from the ship prior to his arrival to the Consulate requesting that such courtesies as the freedom of the port and the transference from the ship to a special tugboat. These requests were ignored at the Consulate and to add to Denville's indignation his ship was delayed two hours in docking until the Aquitania had cleared from the pier.

Henry Drummond Wolfe, another M. P. aboard the same ship, did not associate himself with his colleague's protests.

The British Consulate declared that the special radio messages had been received but that no action had been taken on them as special arrangements regarding the arrival of British passengers were never made save in the case of some very unusual arrival such as the Prince of Wales or the Prime Minister. They had not yet received a protest or a visit from Denville and naturally would not discuss the matter.

The purpose of Denville's visit, it is understood, is to endeavour to collect royalties on various theatrical productions with which he has been concerned.

SOUTH AFRICAN INDEPENDENCE

Smuts' Dramatic Party Outburst At Congress

There was a dramatic incident at the Natal South African Party at Maritzburg when in a speech on Aug 10 General Smuts pulled a small card from his pocket and holding it one aloft said: "I have my appointment as one of the delegates to the Peace Conference in my hand. That appointment was from the King to take part, sign, and do what every other delegate is empowered to do at a peace conference. That appointment is not from the King in his government of Great Britain but from the King in his government of the Union of South Africa."

Referring to the terms of the card, General Smuts said: "I was appointed and I was authorised to sign for and in the name of his Majesty the King in respect of the Dominion of the Union of South Africa the Peace Treaty."

He continued: "Our status as a sovereign independent portion of the British Empire speaking for itself when it comes to matters of peace and war was settled not yesterday in Parliament in Capetown but in 1919 in Paris, and here is my authority."

HEAVY SHOWERS AT RATNAGIRI

RATNAGIRI, Sept. 1.

After a fortnight's spell of temperate weather, a sudden change occurred last evening when the sky became overcast and rain fell in persistent showers.

The sky still continues to be clouded with showers falling intermittently. Further rain is threatened. The sea is normal.

Ferry and steamer service of the Konkan Line was resumed to-day.—A. P.

Mysore Chamber Of Commerce In Session

BANGALORE, Sept. 1

At the 18th annual meeting of the Mysore Chamber of Commerce held here in the presence of Sir Mirza Ismail, Sir P. Sivaswamy Iyer, Mr. R. Sundram Iyer the President of the Chamber urged the opening of a Stock Exchange. Continuing he said that a share market was necessary as the value of Mysore Securities would be enhanced thereby.

On the question of subsidy paid by the state to the Government of India, he said that if the economic well-being of the state was to be bettered, the subsidy must go.—United Press.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 14 April, 2017

Why Khadi Clause Should Remain

WANTED DISCIPLINE AND QUALITY NOT MERE NUMBERS

(By BALUKAKA KANITKAR)

I was pained to read Mr. S. K. Patil's articles in your paper about relaxing the rules of the Congress, so far as the Khaddar Clause was concerned. It gave me still greater pain, when I came to know that Mr. Patil has been joined in his campaign against the Khaddar franchise by my esteemed friend, Mr. Deo, the M.P.C.C. President. "You, too, Brutus" were the words, that at once presented themselves before my mind's eye.

They say, nothing succeeds like success. The same can be said about defeat. There is no end to the demoralisation it leads to. Once the old man from the Arabian Nights, in the form of expediency, leading to the most enervating sense of diffidence, forces himself on the shoulders of the defeated, it becomes a very, very hard task, indeed, to dislodge him from that superior position. Some of my Congress friends have found themselves in this awkward fix.

FETISH OF NUMBERS

What is their argument? They have faith in numbers. Mahatmaji swears by quality. These friends are afraid that the khadi clause is a serious impediment in the way of swelling the number of the Congress and thereby broadening its basis. I will be the last man to deprecate the importance of numbers; but I am not willing to make a fetish of it. I think it to be a highly suicidal policy to sacrifice quality by relaxing the Khadi clause. Why not find out a 'via media' by which both numbers and quality can be maintained.

It is a fact that we have not yet succeeded in taking the khadi mentality to the peasant's hut. Who is responsible for this situation? Will numbers help us to reach this end? I think not. Where then lies the rub? Why, it is the lack of trained manpower, which has handicapped the Congress. In the words of Mahatmaji 'there is ample crop; but there are no gatherers.' Relaxing the Khadi franchise will not take us anywhere. It will only result in confusion, worst confounded.

The Congress certified certain mills. What was the outcome? The certification dealt a nasty blow to khadi. Habitual wearers of khaddar left off the habit, and tried to justify their action in the name of the Congress. Khadi sales were affected. Some production-centres had to be closed. Vide A.I.S.A. reports.

ADVANTAGE OF KHADDAR CLAUSE

Once you relax the Khadi clause there is sure to be a debacle, resulting in the ruin of Khadi production and sales. It is only because the clause is there that a very large number of Congress men have taken to khadi. Those, that came to scoff, have remained to pray Khadar was first ridiculed. Now it has become an object of love in the case of a very large number of Congressmen and others. Khadi had to fight against very heavy odds It was an almost dead industry. The country had forgotten the fact that, when there were no mills, foreign or indigenous it was self-reliant, so far as clothing was concerned. Doubting Thomases helped this phenomenon. There were other handicaps without number. The Congress led by Gandhiji, fought them and more than a crore of Rs. worth of khadi is now produced annually. Had there been no khadi clause it would have been very difficult to reach this end.

I know this achievement falls far short of the actual need. Mahatmaji has found out the remedy. The magical wand of 'Vastra-swavalambana' will do the trick. Instead of talking of relaxations and compromises with principles, why not look at the problem in this light?

WANTED DISCIPLINE

People talk glibly about Russia and planning and of one year plan and five years plan. Do they understand the implications of what they talk? Will such sweety sweety way of thinking help us in that direction? Impossible. As a matter of fact, leaders must think day and night as to how a more rigid discipline can be enforced on workers and voters. They must find out ways and means to bring into existence a more compact and consolidated Congress. Neither talks of parliamentary mentality nor relaxations can bring this about. The Communist Party in Russia is praised to the skies by our patriots. Will they take the trouble to examine the way, in which it works to bring about a particular result? Every year there is a purge of weaklings. Such members, as are not willing to observe its discipline, are politely asked to walk out. Last year seven hundred thousand members had to leave the party as they were too weak to satisfy the disciplinary expectations of the leaders. The Congress will have to follow suit, if at all it means business.

Numbers have their place in the fight for freedom. At the same time they have their days. It will be more desirable, if Messrs. Deo and Patil for a time concentrate all their energies on insisting upon quality and creating trained man-power. Once there is quality, numbers will follow of themselves. Why not emulate the example of Napoleon, the great expert? He staked everything on quality and discipline and with a few thousands of his devoted soldiers, led by his doughty (not doubting) Marshals, raised from the lowest ranks, routed big armies. Clive played the same game at Plassey.

Mr. Patil talks about giving freedom to the voters to use mill-cloth. After the bitter experience about the mills and their owners during the last two movements, can he still say that the cloth, produced by the mills in India is really Swadeshi? Does geographical location mean anything in capitalist economics? What does it matter whether the mill is located in Ahmedabad, Bombay or Manchester, so long as profiteering is running riot at the expense of the nation and particularly of the "Daridranarayan," who is unemployed for nearly six months during the year.

Again, will the voters, once they are given the freedom to wear any cloth other than khaddar, stick to Indian mill-cloth? Are my friends sure about it? Will they not be tempted to use Manchester or Japanese cloth, which is a little cheaper than the Indian mill cloth? How can they distinguish between the two kinds of cloth? The man in the street will go in for the cheaper goods, while our brethren and sisters of the Socialist group will patronise any cloth other than khadi, as they want to unite the workers of the world and so, as a matter of principle, have no scruples in the matter. What will be the fate of Swadeshi, so dear to the hearts of my friends in these circumstances?

THE THIN EDGE

Our friends, the Socialists, talk of nationalising the industries. Why are they then so much anxious to relax the khadi clause? Khadi is the only industry in India, which is solely controlled by the Congress through the A.I.S.A. Will mere lip-loyalty to principle help us?

Mr. Patil talks about making habitual wearing of khaddar compulsory for office-bearers and members of executive bodies only. Can he guarantee the continuation of this discipline at least? This year you may retain the khadi franchise for the office-bearers. Next year it will disappear in their case also; because the sole control will rest in the hands of the non-khaddarite voters, and who, therefore, will have no particular love for khaddar.

So it is a foregone conclusion that when Patils and Deos have their way (unless they change their views, which I am sure they will) it will be a sad day for khadi Khadi will be doomed. Its death-knell will be sounded. It will be the beginning of the end.

CORRUPT PRACTICE

And then what about the corrupt practices in the elections? Yes. None can deny that certain dishonest tactics have penetrated into the Congress ranks. But are those, who put forward this argument for the abolition of the khadi franchise, quite sure that there will be a sudden metamorphosis and that these fallen angels will be suddenly transformed into saintly Devas and Davis as soon as the khadi franchise is done away with? I am not at all sure about it. On the other hand, believe me, the evil will assume thousand times more dangerous proportions.

If the khadi clause be removed from the Congress statute-book, it will be far easier for people to buy votes than it is now. Interested capitalists will do it; and who knows, the Powers-that-be will not do it—and then the National Congress will easily be a sister institution of the Assembly and the Council of State!

Much capital is made of the difficulties in the way of those, who wish to be habitual wearers of khaddar. Here, too, khaddi, thanks to the labours of the A.I.S.A., has beaten down all the objections. It has made wonderful strides so far as quality, durability and price are concerned. Now the grumblers have lost all the ground under their feet in this respect.

AN APPEAL

So why mince matters? That is my appeal to my friends, Messrs. Deo and Patil. For God's sake don't do it. The time has come for the parting of the ways. Khadi or no khadi. If you want the former, you must stick to it to the last, whatever the cost. If it occupies a secondary place in your list of vitally important things, say so boldly, then, excuse me for saying so, you cannot pose as the worshippers of the principles of self-reliance, independence and of the "Daridranarayan," for whose sake Gandhiji and the Congress are known to have laboured for the last fifteen years.

So in conclusion, I appeal, on my bended knees, to my friends, Messrs. Patil and Deo, to give due consideration to the following humble proposal of mine .....

"..... there should be two classes of Congress members: (1) The voters and the office-bears. These must be rigidly habitual wearers of khaddar. Theirs should be the privilege of controlling the policy of the Congress, and of working for the emancipation of the starving millions. (2) The other class should be of such friends and sympathisers of the Congress, as for some reasons or other, do not find it convenenient to be habitual wearers of khaddar. I would not mind if these people are even freed from the necessity of paying the four annas annual subscription. They should only sign the creed of the Congress and should help it in whatever way they can. They should be called ordinary members, while the former should be called the working and voting members. In my opinion this is the most easy and workable solution of the problem. In order to ensure the prevention of fraud every voting member should be asked to produce along with his four annas subscription a certificate, signed by the President of his Congress Committee, about his being a genuine by habitual wearer of khaddar.

JODHPUR INQUIRY

Allegations Against Bagri Thakur

JODHPUR, September 2

The "United Press" understands that Mr. Sukadeonarayan Mathur Judge, Jodhpur has been appointed as a special Judge to conduct the judicial inquiry into the allegations brought against the Bagri Thakur by Mr. Ganeshmall Devera, the leader of the Mahajan Community of Bagri.

The Jagirdar of Bagri is one of the "Sirayots" of formost rank in Marwar with first class Judicial Powers (which of course, an already suspended).—United Press.

DEATH OF SAUGOR'S LEADING LAWYER

(From Our Correspondent.)

SAUGOR, August 31.

Rao Sahib Ramkrishna Rao Shrikhande, Public Prosecutor and the leading lawyer of the Saugor Bar dupped down dead while he was on his way to the court. He was quite hale and healthy and never complained of heart or any trouble. The gentleman expired while he was passing through the main road of the city, in his car. The news of his death spread like wild fire in the city and, within a couple of minutes hundreds of people gathered at his house.

As a mark of respect the Civil and Criminal courts together with all other offices were immediately closed and a complete 'Hertal' was observed in all the markets. The funeral procession numbered over a thousand, when it reached the cremation ground and amidst solemn scenes the last ceremony was performed.

The Saugor Bar Council at a meeting expressed their deep sorrow at the death of their leader.

INDIAN ORANGES FOR LONDON

NAGPUR, September 2.

It is understood that the C. P. Government will send trial consignments of Nagpur Oranges to London and Marseilles by the end of September. This is one of the steps being taken by Government in view of the efforts for improving marketing of Indian products.—United Press.

Mr. Prayagray Munohit, Police Sub-Inspector Jodhpur was run over by a motor car, near Jaswant Female Hospital, resulting in the fracture of the bones of the left foot.

The Victim was removed to the Windhan Hospital, when he succumbed to the injuries.—United Press.

"MODEL L. S. G. INSTITUTE"

Bombay Governor Commends Its Activities

The Governor of Bombay in the course of his speech to the members of the Local Self-Government Institute on Saturday afternoon said:—

I am gratified to hear that you have been established sufficiently long to have obtained a message of appreciation and commendation as a model for other Provinces from the Royal Commission on Agriculture.

SURE OF GOVT'S HELP

I am sure that you have always been able to rely on the cordial sympathy and support of Government in the work you have been doing, and that you can continue to rely upon it in the future. I hope, however, that you will think carefully before pressing your request for an increased grant from Government. For the moment, it appears obvious that no increase can be made in this grant on financial grounds; but it future, when our finances improve, it is possible that Government might be willing to increase their grant if you then continue to press for it.

I am especially pleased to hear of the widespread interest your work has aroused in parts of India outside this Presidency, and, indeed, further a field in England also. It is very gratifying to hear that candidates from other Provinces and from Indian States are attending your training classes for Local Self-Government officials, and that the candidates, who have come to you from outside have so frequently been successful in securing employment in their Provinces and States on completion of their course of study with you This shows that you have achieved a high standard of practical success in what you are doing, and is the best testimonial you can have to the real effectiveness of your work.

COMMEND ITS ACTIVITIES

Let me conclude by saying once more how much I appreciate this opportunity of meeting you all and of hearing an account of what your Institute has achieved so far and what are its aims for the future. I am firmly convinced of the importance of the work you are attempting, and I am very gratified to see what a large measure of success you have achieved in a comparatively short time. I hope you will continue to extend your influence widely. I warmly commend your activities to all Local Bodies in the Presidency, and I hope that those who have not yet become members will see their way to do so at the earliest possible moment. I am sure they will derive very considerable benefit therefrom, and they will also, in their turn, contribute to the increase of your influence and effectiveness, which must in the long run depend, to a great extent, on the justice of your claim to the widest possible representation of all Local Bodies throughout the Presidency.

I congratulate you on what you have achieved, and wish you the best of luck in the future.

GENERAL RAINFALL IN CENTRAL INDIA & KONKAN

Widespread Thunderstorms In Assam And Punjab

POONA, Sept. 2.

The monsoon continues week but widespread thundershowers have occurred from Assam to east and north Punjab and in central parts of the country.

Rainfall was nearly general in Assam, Orissa, West United Provinces, Central India, Konkan, north Hyderabad and local in Bengal, Chota Nagpur, Bihar, east United Provinces, Central Provinces, east and north Punjab and south Hyderabad. A few falls occurred in Burma, Gujarat, Malabar, southeast Madras, Madras Deccan and north Madras coast.

The chief amounts of rainfall are:—Ranchi and Hazaribagh three inches; Naya Dumka and Patna two; Dinajpur one and a half; Sibsagar and Dibrugarh one; Roorkee and Dehra Dun three; Hoshangabad and Sutna two; Bhopal, Pachmarhi and Mussoorie one; Guna one and a half Sialkot three; Ratnagiri two; Hyderabad and Khandala one and a half; Mahableshwar one.

Forecast: Rainfall will increase in central parts of the country and thunder showers continue to be widespread in Assam, north Bengal, Bihar, Chota Nagpur, United Provinces and east and north Punjab and extend in Kashmir.

Heavy rainfall warning: Moderate to heavy falls may occur locally in central parts of the country and in and near Kumaon hills during the next 36 hours.—A. P.

"JANMASTAMI" AT BENARES

Pt. Malaviya On Shri Krishna's Mission

BENARES, Sept. 1.

"Janmastami" was celebrated here with great enthusiasm in the Shivaji Hall of the Hindu University where Pandit Malaviya delivered an inspiring speech on the greatness and glory of Sri Krishn.

Inspirer of Hindu faith Sri Krishna came to this world, said Malaviyaji, to fight against oppression, tyranny and cruelty. The mission of the great Teacher was to stand against injustice and irreligion.

Panditji exhorted the audience to develop Yogic powers to perform heroic things in life. He appealed to people to read Gita and draw continuous inspiration from the book.

Many other eminent scholars delivered speeches on the life of Sri Krishna and the University students enacted a religious drama.—United Press.

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Young Nationalists League Meeting

The quarterly general meeting of the Young Nationalist's League was held on Saturday with Mr P. R. Lele, president in the chair.

The report of the League's activities during the quarter was read and adopted.

Mr. P. R. Lele, explained the position of the League in the affairs of the City. The Young Nationalist's League was not a party, and therefore there could be no question of loyalty to this League conflicting with loyalty to Indian National Congress. The League had among its members staunch Congressmen, Congress Socialists as well as pure Socialists.

Among the resolutions adopted were:—

This general meeting of the Young Nationalist's League protest against the ban on Khan Abdul Gafar Khan's entry into his home in the North-West Frontier Province.

This meeting protests against the Zanzibar Government's unjust discriminating order depriving the Zanzibar Indians of their inherent rights and impresses upon the Government of India the urgent necessity of taking effective and immediate action to prevent the grave injustice.

This meeting condemns the attitude of the Government of India towards the arrests and incarceration of two Indians by the Kabul Government immediately on their entry into Afghanistan.

This meeting condemns the treatment meted out to Mr. K. C. Doctor in Yerowda Jail and insructs the executive to take steps to focus public attention with the object of securing for him humane treatment and release within a reasonable period.

This meeting instructs the executive committee to undertake the work of organising Students' Groups and training them for disciplined National Service.

Railway Conference At Simla In October

SIMLA, Sept. 1.

The Associated Press understands that the next annual meeting of the Indian Railway Conference Association will open in Simla on 6th October and will probably conclude on 10th October. The agenda is now under preparation.—A. P.

TRIBUTES TO UNTED PRESS

(Continued from page 7.)

one will be crowned with success."—United Press.

Calcutta Mayor's Hearty Wishes

Mr. Nalini Ranjan Sarkar says:—"A news bureau, properly conducted, is, I consider, one of the most potent agencies, for educating and awakening the public. The United Press which has just completed its first anniversary has, I think, been doing a very good work in spite of inadequacy of funds and other handicaps that the present depression imposes. I heartily wish it a career greater and greater in usefulness in the cause of the country and our people."

"ITS ACHIEVEMENT IN FIRST YEAR"

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu has given the following message:—

"I heartily congratulate the 'United Press' on its achievement during the first year of its existence and I can say that it has made a land mark as a National News Service. I wish the Service the best of luck for the coming year."—United Press.

"CORRECT & UNBIASSED NEWS"

Mr. K. F. Nariman in the course of his message says:—

"The Great Service that a News Service can do to its own country is to counteract the propaganda of vested interests and it is in that direction I expect the 'United Press' to concentrate its attention more and more.

"Within a year of its existence it has rendered good service to the cause of the country by propagating correct and unbiassed news and I expect better things in future.

"I wish the Service all success."—United Press.

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NEXT SATURDAY

CONSTANCE BENNETT

and

FREDRICK MARCH

in

AFFAIRS OF CELLINI

"REMARKABLE PROGRESS"

CALCUTTA, September 2.

Reverend Ottama of Burma, has sent the following message:—

"In a vast continent like India there is certainly scope enough for more than one News Agency for collecting and disseminating news and the splendid service which the 'United Press' has rendered during the short period of its existence only serves to emphasise this obvious truth.

"The fact that this remarkable progress achieved without any adventitious aid of State subsidy speaks volumes for the organising ability and enterprise of its Managing Editor Mr. B. Sen Gupta. I wish it greater success and prosperity in the years to come."—United Press

FATAL ROCK BURST

KUNNUMKULAM, Sept. 2.

While blasting granite stones from the Kurukkan Para near Kunnumkulam in Cochin, three persons engaged in it were seriouly injured by the sudden bursting of the rock culminating in the death of one. Two others are lying in a precarious condition in the local hospital.—United Press.

"Preference On 'Whole Rice' Jeopardised"

Mr. James Urges Indian Govt. To Represent "This Danger" To Imperial Govt.

SIMLA, (By Mail.)

Mr. F. E. James, M.L.A., has included the following note in the Report of the Ottawa Committee:—

I wish to call particular attention of the public to the danger to the rice imports from India in the U. K., by the reason of the increasing imports of foreign paddy. In the monthly seaborne trade accounts of the United Kingdom imports of paddy and husked rice are shown together under the heading "Whole rice." The duty on foreign paddy 10 per cent 'ad valorem' while, the duty on foreign husked rice is 1d. per pound. Empire husked rice being admitted under the terms of the Ottawa Agreement Practically, the whole of the imports of "whole rice" from India consist of husked rice and these fell of considerably between 1933 and 1934.

IMPORTS OF "WHOLE RICE" INCREASED

On the other hand imports of foreign "whole rice" increased This is to be explained by the increase of imports of paddy from foreign countries, which developed only during 1933. The total imports of foreign paddy from August to December 1933, amounted to 8,000 cwts. They are now estimated at about 55,800 cwts (or about 27,900 cwts in terms of "whole rice.") in the first quarter of 1934. I am given to understand that orders have been placed for 200,000 cwts, of Spanish paddy for shipment to the United Kingdom during July-October 1934. It is clear, therefore, that the benefit of the preference of 1d per pound on the "whole rice" to India may be neutralised in a short time by this situation. In his Report on the work of the Indian Trade Commissioner during 1933-34 Sir H. A. F. Lindsay writes:—

"The imports of foreign paddy at only 10 per cent duty constitute a novel feature which will have to be carefully watched, if the benefit of the Ottawa Preference on "whole rice" from India and Burmah is not to be jeopardised."

PREFERENCE ON WHOLE RICE JEOPARDISED

The language of an official report is bound to be cautious, but the plain fact is that this preference is now jeopardised and I trust that Government will not only "carefully consider the situation", but will take active steps to represent this danger to His Majesty's Government.—United Press.

ARSENAL SCORE RIOT OF GOALS

Poor Show At Huddersfield Spurs Being Disorganised In League Football

LONDON, Sept. 1.

Highbury grounds Arsenal beat Liverpool by a margin of seven goals before a crowd of 37,000. Their brilliant passing and clever positional interchanging led by dashing Drake overwhelmed the visitors who were inferior in their methods. The latter's forwards were easily robbed by quick-moving halves of the home team. Bowden, volleying in from Bastin's pass, opened the scoring and before halftime Drake had increased Arsenal's lead to two goals.

On resumption there was riot of goals for the home side. Bowden netted immediately after the interval and Crayston, new right half, put on the fourth. Hanson then scored Liverpool's only goal with left foot shot. Drake found Arsenal's fifth goal and Baston, Drake and Bowden then completed scoring in the order named.

POOR SHOW HUDDERSFIELD.

At Huddersfield where Spurs were visitors Huddersfield opened the attack, which however soon developed raggedness. Spurs were clever at midfield and put in some fast shots but no score resulted. On changing ends the game deteriorated. Spurs became disorganised through injuries to Howe and Meads while Huddersfield showed little spirit or method.

Teams showed poor conception of controlling light ball at Stamfordbridge where Chelsea received Leicester. The attendance numbered 30,000. Summers with fifty yards dribble netted for Leicester. The first half was devoid of further scoring but after the interval Londoners made a speedy and determined attack against which the Leicester defence cracked. Mills found their first goal in fifty-second minute. Milles netted the second twelve minutes later and Cheyne completed tally.

TASK FOR NEW CASTLE.

Newcastle are finding their path thorny in the second division which many consider to be the hardest of the whole League. After having slight advantage in excitingly fast exchanges they fell away. Gallantree opened the scoring for them in the fifth minute and Muttit equalised in the eighteenth minute.

In the second half Brentford, combining brilliantly gave exhibition of beautiful football. Holliday netted for them in the fourth minute after resumption and Muttit added the side's third goal eleven minutes later. Kelly reduced deficit for Newcastle but Hopkins restored the margin of lead for visitors and Muttit then put on his third goal of the day.

INDIVIDUAL SCORERS.

Individual scoring honours to-day are claimed by Dawes who knotched five of Crystal Palace's six goals. He netted thrice in 25 minutes in the first half and the interval arrived with Palace leading by this margin. Cardiff, who tasted to-day their first defeat of the season were handicapped by Jackson their leftwinger who went lame. Bigg scored Palace's fourth goal soon after resumption. Everest responded for Cardiff and then Dawes, netted twice before finish.

MILLWALL'S GAME.

Millwall were unable to play at home as the Football Association has ordered that ground should be shut up for two weeks. They scored to-day their second away win, and gave exhibition of vastly superior football against Watford. The London team had half time lead of three goals to nil, Yardley having netted twice for them. Alexander adding the third. When the match was resumed after interval, Watford rallied and scored twice through Lane.

Attendances were again satisfactory to-day and aggregated 655,000 of which the First Division claimed 300,000.—Reuter.

REFEREE ESCORTED BY POLICE

Unruly Crowds At Wembley Match

LONDON, September 1.

Long trail to Wembley commenced to-day with about 50 matches of extra preliminary round of the Cup.

One of these between local rivals, Wellington v. Oakengales Town, had to be abandoned goalless 20 minutes from the time following unruly crowd scenes. Injuries to players started the trouble and after several encroachments into the field by spectators the referee called off the match and the police escorted him to the dressing room.—Reuter's Special.

Huddersfield Beat Bradford

(Special Cable.)

LONDON, September 1.

The following are the results of matches played under Rugby Northern Union Rules to-day:—

Batley 0, Hull Kingston Rovers 12;
Bradford 16, Huddersfield 31;
Castleford 16, Rochdale 5;
Halifax 20, Barrow 0;
Hull 16, York 7;
Keighley 4, Wigan 30.
Leeds 23, Hunslet 4;
Leigh 2, Swinton 5;
Liverpool v. St. Helens Recreations (later).
Oldham 23, Bramley 8.
Salford 32, Dewsbury 3;
St. Helens 5, Widness 10;
Wakefield Trinity 39 Featherstone 9;
Warrington 12, Broughton 2.

England-Australia Air Race And Insurance Premium

LONDON, Sept. 1.

That eight per cent will be the insurance premium for the entrants in the England Australia air race and ten per cent for death or disability was announced by the pool formed of the leading English-American underwriters after protracted secret negotiations. The premium for aircraft will be 20, 15 and 10 per cent for machines valued up to thousand up to ten thousand and over ten thousand sterling respectively the third being returned in case no claim is made.—Reuter

LONDON TO PARIS IN 1 HOUR

Air Liners To Run At 210 Miles Per Hour

The French air combine, Air France, are shortly to put on the London-Paris route two of the fastest air liners ever built.

Each will carry thirty passengers, and will be able to do the 210 miles' journey in an hour.

The present record for the journey is held by the Golden Clipper, an Air France liner at 1 hour 16 minutes.

The new airplanes, three-engined monoplanes, have been built in secret.

Imperial Airways run thirty-eight passenger machines on the Paris route. The journey takes two hours.

While the contest for commercial air speed is going on, Airspeed Couriers announce the opening to-morrow of a new service from Leeds and Nottingham to Paris, via Heston and Le Touquet.

Britain's fastest commercial air liners will be used on the new route.

The "Sunday Express" understands that after the run to-morrow the service will become a regular one with three liners going in each direction.

Scottish League Scorers

LONDON, September 1.

The following scored in the respective matches played in the First Division of the Scottish League:—

Aberdeen: Armstrong (Twice), Spittall.
Albion Rovers: Barclay, Beath (from penalty).
Motherwell: Macfadyen, O'Gilvie, Ellis (from penalty).
Clyde: Carroll, Fisher, Robertson.
Hearts: Anderson.
Dundee: Rankine.
Kilmarnock: Williamson, Beattie, Robertson (Twice), Keane (Twice).
Ayr: Taylor, McGibon, McCall.
Queens Park: Taylor.
Queen of South: Renfrew, Nesbitt.
Rangers: Main, McPhail, Meaulay, Smith.
St. Johnstone: Stewart (Twice).
—Reuter's Special

AUTOMOBILE CLUB'S TOURIST TROPHY

Dodgson Wins By A Thrilling Margin

(Special Cable.)

BELFAST, September 1.

Dodgson driving M. G. Magnette won the Royal Automobile Club's Tourist Trophy on handicap by a thrilling margin of 11 seconds covering 35 laps of the famous Ards circuit representing 473 miles at an average speed of 74.65 miles an hour.

Hall driving Bentley on an average speed of 72.40 came second.

Fotheringham driving Aston Martin on an average speed of 74.53 came third.

Honorable Brian Lewis driving Lagonda 77.57 came fourth.

Forty competed but only 17 finished.

Results Of League Football Matches

LONDON, September 1.

The following are the results of the football matches played in the League to-day:—

FIRST DIVISION.

Arsenal 8, Liverpool 1;
Aston Villa 3, Derby County 2;
Blackburn 1, Leeds 1;
Chelsea 3, Leicester City 1;
Everton 4, Preston 1;
Grimsby 3, Portsmouth 0;
Huddersfield 0, Tottenham 0;
Manchester City 4, Sheffield Wednesday 1;
Middlesbrough 0, Westbromwich 0;
Stoke 2, Birmingham 0;
Wolverhampton 1, Sunderland 2.

SECOND DIVISION

Barnsley 2, Port Vale 0;
Blackpool 2, Hull 1.
Bolton 2, Bury 0;
Bradford City 2, Swansea 0;
Newcastle 2, Brentford 5;
Norwich 0, Fulham 0;
Notts County 1, Burnley 0;
Plymouth 2, Bradford 2;
Sheffield United 3, Manchester United 2;
Southampton 2, Oldham 2;
West Ham 3, Nottingham Forest 1.—Reuter's Special.

THIRD DIVISION
(Southern Section)

Bournemouth 0, Coventry 2;
Bristol Rovers 1, Luton 1;
Charlton 3, Brighton 1;
Crystal Palace 6, Cardiff 1;
Newport 2, Bristol City 0;
Northampton 3, Clapton Orient 1;
Queens Park Rangers 2, Aldershot 0;
Reading 3, Gillingham 0;
Southend 1, Exeter 2;
Torquay 2, Swindon 1;
Watford 2, Millwall 3.

THIRD DIVISION
(Northern Section)

Barrow 2, Halifax 0;
Carlisle 0, Wrexham 2;
Chester 4, Accrington 0.
Chesterfield 2, Walsall 0;
Doncaster 3, Stockport 4.
Hartlepools 4, Crewe 2;
Mansfield 2, Rotherham 1;
New Brighton 0, Darlington 1;
Rochdale 1, Tranmere 1,
Southport 1, Gateshead 1;
York City 1, Lincoln 2.

SCOTTISH LEAGUE
(First Division).

Aberdeen 3, Dunfermline 0;
Albion 2, Motherwell 3;
Clyde 3, Falkirk 0,
Hamilton versus Airdrieonians (Played yesterday);
Hearts 1, Dundee 1;
Kilmarnock 6, Ayr 3;
Queens Park 1, Celtic 0;
Queen of South 2, St. Mirren 0;
Rangers 4, Partick Thistle 0;
St. Johnstone 2, Hibernians 0.—Reuter's Special.

AMERICA'S CUP

High Betting On Rainbow's Selection

(Special Cable.)

NEW YORK, September 1.

Rainbow's selection to defend America's Cup is generally acclaimed in yachting circles.

A Wallstreet firm has announced that half a million dollars have already been wagered on the race and they have been commissioned to place a further hundred thousand dollars on Rainbow.

Wall Collapse Results In Two Deaths

LAHORE, Sept. 1

Two persons were killed when the wall of an old dilapidated house situated inside the Masti Gate, Lahore, suddenly collapsed this afternoon.

The wall which was six feet thick and measured 100 feet by thirty feeet fell on a poor house conducted by the Servants of India Society burying three persons underneath debris of whom one was rescued.—A. P.

WILL ELECTORATE TAKE LESSON?

U. P. Governor On "Interminable" Wrangles Of Municipal Boards

ALLAHABAD, September 1

In a review of the work of Municipal Boards in the United Provinces the Governor remarks that much good work has been done but at the same time certain facts and figures make gloomy reading.

Owing largely to sharply defined cleavages which are a feature of the United Provinces, many Boards disintegrate naturally into two more or less evenly balanced parties—a position which lends itself but too readily to the interminable wrangles about motions of no-confidence and adjournments which so frequently occupy the energies of the Board to the detriment of Municipal Administration.

His Excellency hopes that in the next elections the electorate will succeed in making its influence better felt and return fewer of those members who enter the field of local politics for their own advantage rather than that of their fellow townsmen.—A. P.

RELIEF FOR AGRICULTURISTS

Important Debt Bills Before U. P. Council

NAINITAL, Sept. 2

It has been officially announced that if the council session which was to commence here on September 6 is postponed till after the Dusserah holidays, as it is likely, there will be some delay before the assent of the Governor-General is received to the consideration of the Debt relief Bills which formed the most important business before the session.

As the Government move to Lucknow by October 13 the session will be held at Lucknow at the earliest convenient date after Dusserah. Debt Bills comprise the encumbered estates and four other allied measures calculated to relieve agricultural indebtedness. The consideration of the first named bill was postponed from last June session in order to obtain the assent of the Governor-General for consideration of the bill which has undergone vital changes in the select committee stage.—A. P.

ARRESTED FOR ATTEMPTED SUICIDE

CALCUTTA, Sept. 1.

Hans Wilkersdorfer, a German youth of 25, who was arrested in Gaisteun mansions on a charge of attempting to commit suicide by placing his hand inside geiser and turning on the gas was ordered to-day by the Chief Presidency Magistrate to be repatriated to Germany.—United Press.

(Continued from Col. 7).

undertaken after another year's working of the preferences, as in that case it would have yielded more definite and certain results.

REACTION OF PREFERENTIAL SCHEME

Dr. De Souza in a supplementary note points out the reaction of the preferential scheme on the trade in rice, coffee, and cocoanut the staple products of the Malabar Coast.

Rice, he observes, has derived a slight advantage from the preference granted in the United Kingdom market, the imports from India having increased from 41,500 tons in 1932-33 to 39-700 tons in 1933-34. But this gain was far outweighed by the loss in the Far Eastern markets where the imports from India fell from 2,164,500 tons in 1931-32 to 1,534,980 tons in 1933-34. The combined effect of tariffs in the foreign markets and of dumping in the home market added to the general world depression has lowered the price of rice in India below the cost of production.

SET-BACK TO COFFEE TRADE

The preference to coffee has been of no benefit to the Indian producer but Kenya has reaped decided benefit. Our trade in fact has received a set-back in the United Kingdom market our imports having fallen from 50 000 cwts in 1932 to 45,000 cwt. in 1933.

As a result of Ceylon enjoying 10 percent preference in cocoanut, she has flooded the Indian market with Corpa, cocoanut products and cocoanut oil the prices of which have had a catastrophic fall. The coccanut industry of Malabar is threatened with ruin and the entire countryside is demoralised by the crash in prices of the staple products-rice, coffee, cocoanut and pepper.—United Press.

Ottawa Deal Balance Sheet Revelations

Britain Gains And India Is The Loser

Scrap Agreement And Replace It By Trade Treaties, Urge Abdur Rahim & Neogy

The following are extracts from the minute of dissent submitted by Sir Abdur Rahim and Mr. Naogy to the Ottawa Committee of the Assembly:—

We regret that we find ourselves unable to agree with the general trend of the report of the majority of our colleagues or to accept their main conclusion.

We have been asked to "ex-mine . . . the effect which the preferences contained in the Agreement have had on the agricultural and other industries and on the export and import trade of India and to report to the Assembly." The only material which has been available to us is the departmental report supplemented by some more statistics supplied to us at our request and appended to the report of the majority as Appendix I. We did not have the advantage of hearing from any representatives of the "agricultural and other industries," how the system of mutual preferences, which have been in operation under the Ottawa Trade Agreement for the fifteen months ending March, 1934, has actually affected them. We felt from the very outset that a mere mass of figures, in matters of such far reaching economic and commercial importance, could but tell an incomplete, and, may be, misleading tale.

BALANCE OF TRADE.

It is an indisputable fact that not only is it in the vital interest of India that her export trade with foreign countries must not suffer, but it is also in the interest of United Kingdom that India must have an adequate balance of trade to meet her heavy annual obligations to Britain.

Under the preferences granted to the United Kingdom by India, the United Kingdom is to that extent in a better position to oust other competitors from the Indian market.

FALL IN EXPORT TRADE.

We have undoubtedly improved our position in the United Kingdom market by about 4 crores as compared with 1931-32. This improvement might perhaps have been partly due to the preferences, but we believed that other factors, such as the general trade revival and especially the revival of British industries and the failure of certain products, such as linseed in some of the competing countries like Argentine and U. S. A., played a far more important part. In spite of the increase in our exports to United Kingdom in 1933-34, her consumption of our products is stil short of the normal by about 22 crores. The fall, however, in our exports to countries other than United Kingdom, is the most alarming feature of the situation. From 261,09 lakhs in 1928-29 it has dwindled to 100,30 lakhs in 1933-34, that is, a decline by more than 60 per cent., and the decline in our exports to foreign countries has been continuous except that in 1933-34, there has been an improvement of nearly 4 crores, as compared to 1932-33. We may here point out that the improvement in our exports to the United Kingdom in 1933-34 as compared to 1932-33, cannot to any appreciable extent be attributed to the preferences, because we find that there has been a greater proportionate increase in export of articles not enjoying preference in the United Kingdom than in the articles enjoying preference, and further such improvement as it is, is not confined to our export trade with the United Kingdom, but also extends to our trade with foreign countries. One very significant fact that must be noted and stressed here is that our exports of articles enjoying preference in the United Kingdom, to foreign countries, show a continuous decline since 1928-29, and there has been no improvement even in 1933-34. Therefore, in this case, the improvement in our exports to U.K. is at least partially a mere diversion. Even if it be granted that the United Kingdom is the most important single market for our exports and steadier than the other markets, as found by the majority, that fact can in no way compensate us for the loss of serious shrinkage of our foreign markets, upon which we have to depend for the bulk of our exports, if the preferences we gave to U.K. have been adversely affecting those markets or are likely to do so.

ECONOMIC RECOVERY AND PREFERENCES.

Two important questions, which we have to consider are: (1) Whether such improvement in our trade as has occurred in 1933-34, marks a definite tendency towards recovery and whether it can be fairly attributed to the Ottawa Agrement. We in any case, have no hesitation in holding that apart from one or two commodities, whatever improvement there has been in India's export, cannot be ascribed to the effects of the Ottawa Trade Agreement.

(2) Whether the preferences which we have given to the United Kingdom will elp recovery or adversely affect our export trade with foreign countries.

DANGER OF MONOPOLY.

In the articles on which the United Kingdom has received preferential treatment under the Agreement, she has been able to increase her share in the Indian market from 29 per cent in 1932-33 to over 45 per cent in 1933-34, while even in the normal years 1928-29 and 1929-30 before the Agreement her share was only about 24 per cent. At this rate, we see little difficulty in the way of United Kingdom acquiring a monopolistic position in this extensive class of goods, thus substantially reducing the margin left for other countries. This is bound to react seriously on India's export markets in foreign countries, and consequently reduce India's chances of having an adequate favourable balance of trade. It will also necessarily stunt the growth of many indigenous industries. Nor should we fail here to take into account the effects of preferences and differential duties in the case of the two important protected industries of India, viz., the Textile and Iron and Steel, as incorporated in the Acts recently passed.

RETALIATION.

In this connection, we would refer to the telegrams from the dealers in Hides and Skins and to a telegraphic message of Reuters from Brussels, dated 24th August, which runs to this effect: "Belgian industrial circles are reported to be considering desirability of purchasing supplies of raw cotton, oil seeds, hemp, oil cakes, jute, rice, zinc, ore, etc., from other countries than India, in view of the fact that the proposed Indian duties on iron and steel products will eliminate Belgian products. According to trade returns of 1931-32, Belgium imported goods from India valued at 44-1/2 million rupees, while she exported to India 30 million rupees worth of goods only."

TRADE AGREEMENT.

We strongly recommend to the Government and to the legislature that if we are to retain our foreign markets, the question of trade agreements with countries like Germany, Italy and others should be seriously considered. Only the other day we entered into such an agreement with Japan with respect to cotton and cotton goods. The haphazard system of indefinite preferences such as those contained in the Ottawa Trade Agreement, is not going to help India, on the other hand, we feel convinced, it will, if continued much longer, vitally injure our trade and industries and the country's finances.

OTTAWA RETARDS RECOVERY.

The extremely low price-level of Indian commodities is as definite a proof as one can desire, of the fact that an arrangement as the Ottawa Trade Agreement cannot be expected to help India towards national recovery.

India has undoubtedly participated to some extent in the general trade revival. But as we have observed, it cannot be said that the Ottawa Trade Agreement has to any appreciable degree contributed towards it; on the other hand, we believe that her recovery would have been greater and more rapid but for the Agreement's injurious effects on our trade with foreign countries. We are aware that the United Kingdom, the other party to the Agreement, has immensely improved her trade prosperity.

From some of the speeches of the Finance Member in course of the debate on the Iron and Steel Protection Bill, it may well be doubted whether there is going to be any marked improvement in our budgetary position. We, therefore, repeat that it is impossible to hold that the Ottawa Trade Agreement is going to relieve to any extent our present economic and financial situation.

It is as much the concern of the British Government as of the Government of India that India's trade balance should be restored to its former level, specially as the exports of gold, which so far enabled that balance to be preserved to some extent, have been diminishing.

CUSTOMS REVENUE AFFECTED

As regards the effects of the Ottawa preferences on the customs revenue, the loss in 1933-34 as compared with 1932-33 has been more than 6 crores, out of which the protected heads, sugar, cotton piecegoods and iron and steel account for 4.30 crores. Therefore, the loss under unprotected heads including those affected and not affected by the Agreement is a little less than 2 crores. The decline in our import trade is certainly directly connected with the decline in our export trade. Therefore, unless our exports to foreign countries show considerable improvement, no improvement can be expected in the customs revenue.

CASE OF INDIAN INDUSTRIES.

As on the previous occasion when the proposed Ottawa Trade Agreement was under consideration so now when we are asked to examine the results of the operation of that Agreement during a period of 15 months, we have not been placed in a position to ascertain the effect of preferences to United Kingdom imports our own indigenous industries.

This is a matter of such paramount importance that we are surprised that though nearly two years have elapsed since the report on the Ottawa Agreement was submitted to the Assembly, the Government have not been in a position to furnish us with any data or information upon which we could come to a satisfactory conclusion. We must draw special attention of the Assembly to this matter.

OTTAWA AND CEYLON.

With regard to British non-self-governing Colonies, we are surprised to find that Ceylon has not yet ratified the Agreement, although we gave her all the preferences asked for. Here again the Government of India should consider the advisability of entering into a separate agreement with them, not on the basis of the Ottawa Agreement, but on the lines we have suggested.

CONCLUSIONS.

Our general conclusions are as follows:—

1. The preferences given by the United Kingdom to our agricultural products have not to any extent that matters helped India to recover lost ground. On the other hand, the preferences given by us to U.K.'s imports have adversely affected our foreign markets.

2. The heavy deficiency in our exports, which is the most disquieting feature of the situation, is mainly due to the weakening of our foreign markets, and the small increase in the exports that there has been in 1933-34 as compared wth the previous year, is not such as to reassure us that India is on the fair way to economic and financial recovery.

3. Having regard to the economic policies adopted practically by all other countries, trade agreements on the basis of mutual interests seem to be inevitable. We, therefore, recommend to the Government of India that they should take immediate steps to come to definite agreements on the system of quotas with all important countries that deal with us, including the United Kingdom, so that our trade position may be established on a surer basis. The Ottawa Agreement should at least be modified to the extent necessitated by such agreements.

REACTION OF PREFERENTIAL SCHEME

SIMLA, (By Mail.)

Bhai Parmanand in a separate note to the Ottawa Committee's report says:—

"While I do not dissent very materially from the conclusions embodied in the Report, I am of opinion that the enquiry as we have made, is premature. It would have been more usefully

(Continued In Col 4)

City And Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Shravan Vad 10, 1990.
Muslim: Jamadi-ul-Avval 23, 1353.
Parsi: Gatha 2, 1303.
Sunrise: 6h 24m.
Sunset: 6h 53m.
High Water: 9-11, 20-07.
Low Water: 0-36, 15-49.
Bombay Medical Council Meeting ground floor, Secretariat, 12 noon.
Municipal Standing Committee, 2-40 p.m.

TUESDAY, Sept. 4.

Rotary Club of Bombay: Miss M K Davis on "The Artful Dodger." Taj Mahal Hotel, 1-30 p.m. (Not a Ladies' Day).
Improvements Committee, 4-10 p.m.
European Association (Bombay Branch); extraordinary general meeting. Taj Mahal Hotel, 9-45 p.m.

WEDNESDAY Sept. 5.

Y. M. C. A. (Student Branch): Public lecture on "Scottish Universities" by Prof. J. Maclean, Bowen Memorial Hall, Lamington Road, 8-30 p.m.

Domestic Occurrence

DEATH

KURWA:—On 1st September 1934 at his residence in Surat. E. E. Kurwa, founder of Kurwa and Kajiji, (Bombay), aged 92 years.

INTELLECTUAL CRISIS

Under the auspices of the Christa Prema Seva Sangha Ashrama, (opposite the Agriculture College), a lecture on Tuesday (4th inst.) will be held at 6 p.m. by Dr. N. B. Parulekar, on "The Intellectual Crisis in Present-day India."

The lecture is open to the public.

THE INDIAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS

Under the auspices of the Indian Institute of Architects, a lecture on "Earthquake Resisting Structures" by Mr. D. N. Jayakar, B.Sc., will be delivered at the Registered Office of the Institute—The Sohrab F. Bharoocha Architectural Library—on Monday the 3rd September 1934 at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.)

The President Mr. L. F. Shroff, L.R.I., B.A., B.A., B.E, will occupy the Chair.

MUSIC

The 2nd Bn. 19th Hyderabad Regiment, the Band will play at the Empress Garden, Poona today (Monday) from 6 to 7-30 p.m. weather permitting.

PT. RAMCHANDRAJI AT MATUNGA

Matunga People will receive and congratulate Pandit Ramchandraji Veer on his success in cow-protection fast at the Arya Samaj Mandir, Matunga to-day (Monday) at 8-30 p.m.

DAILY AMUSEMENTS

EXCELSIOR — "Two Seconds" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
REGAL—"Manhattan Melodrama" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Bottoms Up." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CAPITOL—"Hips, Hips, Hooray." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CARLTON—"Wonder Bar." Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PATHE—"The Trumpet Blows." Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WELLINGTON—"It's a Cop." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WEST END—"Toofan Mail." Time as usual.
GLOBE—"Ajameel." Daily at 3-45, 5-30, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
MINERVA—"Rupiekha." Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30.
KRISHNA— "Soneki-Chidia" or "Vismi-Sadi." Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Dukhtar-e-Hind" or "Bharati Bala." Daily at 5-30 8 and 10-30 p.m.
PALACE — "Queen Christina" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m. Morning show at 10-30 on Thurs. and Fri.: ("City Lights")
EDWARD—"King Kong." Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m. Morning show on Thurs. and Fri.: ("Son of the Sheikh.")
MAJESTIC—"Devaki" or "Krishna Janma". Time as usual.
EMPIRE—"Evergreen." Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
SUPER TALKIE—"Vaman Avtar." Daily at 3, 5-30, 8 and 10-45 p.m.

YOUNG MEN'S HINDU ASSOCIATION

Under the auspices of the Young Men's Hindu Association, His Holiness Shree Bharati Krishna Tirthaji Maharaj of Shree Govardhan Math, Puri, will deliver a Public Lecture to-day (Monday) at the Association Hall on "Prologomina" — the Secret of India's Greatness at 6-15 p.m.

LECTURE ON LORD KRISHNA

Pt. Pardhubhai Sharma, will deliver a lecture on "Lord Krishna" at the Arya Samaj Mandir to-day (Monday at 7-30 p.m.

RAHNUMA-I-MAZDAYASNAN SABHA

Under the auspices of the Rahnuma-i-Mazdayasnan Sabha a lecture will be delivered at the K R Cama Oriental Institute's Hall to-day (Monday) at 5-45 p.m. (S.T.) when Mr. Behrangore T. Anklesaria, will speak on "The Contemporaries of Zarathustra" Aga Spenta will recite Persian Songs with accompaniment of Orchestra.

THE BOMBAY INTERNATIONAL FELLOWSHIP

Mr. V K R V Rao will speak to the Fellowship on "Planning in the Capitalist World" at the Ladies' Bungalow, Church of Scotland Mission Compound, Gowalia Tank Road, to-day (Monday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.)

The REGAL

To-day & To-morrow Only at 6-30 & 10 p.m.

CLARKE GABLE
MYRNA-LOY *IN*
WILLIAM POWELL

MANHATTAN MELODRAMA

Two men loved her—a gambler and a district attorney and she loved both men—WHO WON. . . AND WHAT?

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GAY TUNES & GIGGLES! GORGEOUS GIRLS!

Free List Entirely Suspended.

ELECTIONEERING AT AJMER

Pathik's Press Auctioned

(From Our Correspondent.)

AJMER, Sept 1.

Janki Devi Printing Press from which Mr. B. S. Pathik used to publish his journal Rajasthan Sandesh and which had been forfeited by the Local Government under the Press Emergency Powers Act about a year ago, was auctioned by the District Nazir last week. Only Rs. 366/ could be realised. It is reliably understood that the Commissioner Mr Betham had recommended to the Local Government that in view of the general change in Government's policy towards Congress workers, this press may also be released, but the Chief oCommissioner did not agree with him.

ASSEMBLY ELECTIONS

The approval of Mr. Mukut Behari Lal Bhargava's (Advocate Beawar) candidature for the Assembly on Congress ticket by the All-India Parliamentary Board, was received in Beawar. Immediately a public meeting was held, wherein impressive speeches were made by Congress Leaders in support of th Congress nominee.

An emergent meeting of the Provincial Congress Parliamentary Board was held on 27th instant and a comprehensive programme of work was chalked out in order to push on election-propaganda. Mr. B. S Pathik was given publicity department in addition to his present office, and a committee of Swami Kumaranand and Pt. Arjun Lal Sethi was elected to organize meetings and public favour of Congress candidate. Another committee consisting of Mr. Hari Bhaoo Upadhyaya, Geri Shanker Bhargava, Babaji Narsingh Dass and Bishember Nath Bhargava, Advocate, were elected with powers to co-opt for propaganda purposes.

Khadi Wearers' Conference

Purshottam Kanji, Secretary, Khadi Wearers' Conference of the Bombay Suburban District writes:

In connection with the Khadi wearers' conference of the Bombay Suburban District to be held aa Vile Parle, it is hereby informed that those who have not as yet sent their Census forms duly filled in, should immediately send them to the Secretary at his office at Khadi Bhandar, 396, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay 2.

As announced previously, an exhibition of specimens of hand spun yarn and cloth made out of it, will be also held. It is, therefore, requested that those, who have got yarn and such cloth ready with them should send their samples with names and full addresses.

Names of persons desirous to participate in the hand spinning contest on spinning wheel are also welcome. The candidates should send their names as early as possible so as to make it possible for the convener of the conference to make necessary arrangements for the spinning contest.

BOMBAY BOY SCOUT LOCAL ASSOCIATION

(Rover Committee)

The Committee earnestly hope that the Rovers celebrate the Mother's Day to-day (Monday) 3rd September as observed by the World Chief Scout.

As it falls on a working day it would not be possible to have a combined function, of all the Crews and, therefore, the Committee suggests that every Crew should celebrate the day individually as some of them did last year at the instance of the Committee, and send a Report of the Celebration to the Committee on or before the 10th of September 1934.

The following programme is suggested:—

(1) Offer a gift (preferably prepared by yourself)—may be a flower.....

(2) Offer prayers for long life for your Mother (if dead offer prayers and remember her).

(3) Get her message for the Movement and blessings for yourself. (It is interesting to go through such messages.)

(4) Spend the day in doing Good-turns at home or outside In school—collect pieces of glass or tin from the school-compound. Get at least one recruit for your Group.

(5) If possible do Civic Good-turns-such as rounds in your locality (a) to note down ditches in the road that might cause serious accident to a cyclist; (b) To note down unreadable signboards showing names or roads and street, etc. (The collected information may be sent to the proper quarters through the Rover Committee).

The Committee strongly hopes that the Rover Leaders will do their best to celebrate the day in the way suggested.

"F" WARD ELECTION DISPUTES ENQUIRY.

The adjourned enquiry into the "F" Ward Election complaints will sit to-day (Monday) at 7 P.M. (S.T.) at the Congress House, for arguments only.

UNIQUE FEATURES OF CONGRESS EXHIBITION

Manufacturers Can't Have Better Opportunity For Display And Advertisement

(Through the Publicity Bureau Reception Committee.)

The Exhibition Committee's plans for making the All-India Khadi Exhibition and Swadeshi Bazaar to be held along with the Congress Session are complete. The plans have been most attractively prepared, and the arrangements of exhibits, and especially the demonstrative part of the Exhibition, promise to be most unique in the history of exhibitions attending the Congress Sessions.

EXHIBITION COURTS

Apart from the stalls there will be special exhibition courts for display of products in a way that will demonstrate the progress of the particular industry displayed in that court at the various stages of its development. The educative value of such arrangements cannot be gain said. Along with the Exhibition of cottage and products of small scale industries, there will also be an art gallery, which is intended to give an idea of Indian talent in art and architecture and culture. Every effort is made to make this section most attractive and informative.

UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY.

There is no doubt that this year's exhibition is bound to attract more manufacturer and exhibitors, because the regular session of the Congress meets after about three years of struggle. This year's Congress also is bound to attract more visitors from all over India because of the momentous nature of the discussion that awaits the Congress. All things considered a more unique opportunity for advertiser cannot be looked for.

STALLS AND RENTS.

The Exhibition Committee is making every arrangement to facilitate the proper display of the exhibits in the various stalls. There are two kinds of stalls—small size and big size—and the rents for the stalls vary accordingly. For further details about rents and other particulars, intending exhibitors and manufacturers are required to put themselves in communication with Exhibition Committee of the Congress Reception Committee at the Congress House, Bombay, immediately.

AVOID DISAPPOINTMENT.

The Exhibition committee is already being flooded with enquiries and applications from all over the country and if in intending exhibitors do not move in the matter immediately there is every possibility of their being disappointed in the end. To delay is to, be disappointed.

PRESS STALL AT EXHIBITION. (Through the Publicity Bureau of Reception Committee.)

The Exhibition Sub-Committee has decided to open an All-India Newspapers and Magazine Stall during the ensuing session of the Congress. The Editors and managers of the newspapers throughout India are, therefore, requested to send copies of the issues of the papers etc., for the months of September and October, for the Stall.

CONGRESS RECEPTION COMMITTEE

Sub-Committee Meetings.

The following Sub-Committees will meet at the Congress House to-day (Monday).

Music and Entertainment Sub-Committee, at 4-30 P.M. (S.T.)
Decoration Sub-Committee, at 6-0 P.M. (S.T.)
Requirements Sub-Committee, at 6-45 P.M. (S.T.)
Finance Sub-Committee, at 7-30 P.M. (S.T.)
Exhibition Sub-Committee, at 6-0 P.M. (S.T.)

HINDI EXAMINATIONS

R. Sankaran, Hindi Pracharak writes:

The Preliminary Examinations in Hindi—Prathamik, Madhyama and Rashtra Bhasha—conducted by the Hindi Prachar Sabha, Madras, will be held in Bombay on Sunday the 9th instant from 11 a.m.

The Examinations will be held at the Indian Education Society's High School for Girls, Dadar, opposite to the B.B. & C.I. Railway station. Seth Velji Lakhumsi Napoo and the Head Master of the High School will act as superintendents. Answer books, ink and blotting paper will be supplied to candidates. In the Madhyama and Rashtra Basha Examinations, there will be two papers one from 11 a.m. to 1-30 p.m. and the other from 2-30 p.m. to 5 p.m.

This time there are 11 candidates for the Rashtra Bhasha Examination of which 8 are ladies, 43 candidates for the Madhyama Examination of which 30 are ladies and 39 for the Prathamik of which 4 are ladies. Of these 93 candidates, 65 are Marathi-speaking, 5 Gujerati-speaking and 23 speaking the South Indian vernaculars.

Arrangements will be made to open fresh classes from 10th instant.

KHADI WORKERS' UNION

Two meetings of the workers of the A.I.S.A. Khadi Bhandar, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay, were held on 25-8-34 at Bhuleshwar and 30-8-34 at the Office of the "C" Ward Congress Committee, with a view to form an organisation of the Khadi workers for the purpose of spreading information regarding Khadi salesmansnip and other necessary subjects amongst themselves by way of holding meetings and debates and starting a hand-written magazine.

After prolonged discussions, it was resolved unanimously to form an union. Yearly membership fee is annas 4. All those working in the Khadi sales depot of Bombay can join this association.

The following persons have been elected to act as office-bearers of the Executive Committee of the Association.

Sjt. Ratubhai Desai (President)
Sjt. Narayan Samant (Vice-President).
Sjt. Jayanti Lal (Treasurer)
Sjt. Govind Vyas Bhatt and
Sjt. Bhamji Gopalji (Joint Hon. Secretaries.

It was also resolved to start a hand-written monthly. An Editorial Board consisting of three persons was elected. So far 25 members have been enrolled.

"KAISER-I-HIND" ANNUAL

The annual New Year number of the "Kaiser-i-Hind" the well-known Gujerati-English weekly edited by Mr. Hirjibehedin, is a welcome publication of the season. A bumper number of 168 pages full of articles both in English and Gujerati, ought to find a ready sale for its merit, at a time when special annual publications flood the Bombay literary market. The selection of subjects dealt with in the number is judicious, and several illustrations, which include full-page coloured ones, add to its intrinsic value.

Among the noteworthy articles are the following: "Demand for Constituent Assembly" by Sir P. C. Sethna "The future of India" by Hon. Sir H. M. Mehta; "Need of Religious Reform among the Parsis," by Madame Sophia Wadia; "A New Free Asia" by Mr Shapurji Saklatwala; "Parsis, the future citizens of New India" by Mr K. F. Nariman; "Marriage and Property" by Manu Subedar; "Early History of Share Bazar" by Mr. K. R. P. Shroff; "The team spirit in Cricket" by Dr. M. E. Pavri; Mass Education in India" by Mrs. Shuffi Tyabji; "The educated Unemployed" by Miss G. J. Bahadurji; "Increasing Celibacy among Parsis" by Dr. Jerbanoo E. Mistry.

Its price of annas eight will find it a large clientele of Gujerati readers.

MENDICANT'S SAD END

An unknown old mendicant who was found lying near a shop at Kalbadevi was removed to the J. J. Hospital, where he died on Saturday morning. The body was removed to the morgue for inquest.

EXAMINATION IN FIRST-AID

Will be conducted by Dr. V. P. Kamat M.B.B.S. on Sunday, 9th September 1934 at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) sharp at the League's Head Quarters at 324 A, Girgaum Back Road. Members desiring to appear for the examination should give their names to the Hony. Secretary, First-Aid Sub-Committee before the 5th proxmo, together with annas ten.

THE ASTHIKA SAMAJ.

There will be a grand musical concert (Flute) with accompaniments by Master S. Kodandapani to-day (Monday) at 8-30 p.m. in the Asthika Samaj Hall, Matunga, (G.I.P.)

In And Around Bombay

(From Our Staff Correspondents)

Temperamentally Unfit!

"Fifty years hence people will hardly believe that we were so careless of human life that we allowed people to drive motor-vehicles without giving them any proper medical or psychological tests.

"Tests of a person psychologically are just as important as medical tests. A person may be physically sound; his sight and hearing may be perfect; but he may be quite unsafe as a driver because he has some psychological weakness.

"The man who wants to pass everything else on the road is suffering from a psychological maladjustment, which should have been ascertained before he applied for a licence."

This is what Dr. Elizabeth Sloan Chesser observes on the importance of an all-round rigid test for the would-be motorist who seeks permission to sit at the wheel.

Stunt Driving

Signs of such drivers are not wanting in Bombay. The ways of the drivers are queer. One may be trying to learn stunt driving from the screen, without having commonsense enough to realise that the stunt driving exhibited on the screen, is all "fake." The obstinacy of these drivers while rounding the corners at the Flora Fountain, the Museum and other places with a speed that would make their cars skid, is enough evidence to debar them from driving. For it is definite proof that the driver is reckless and does not care what may happen so long as his luck holds.

And the drivers with up-turned noses are a pestilence. They take wicked pleasure in hounding the pedestrians on to the pavements, by the haughty manner in which they behave and they think they have the right to behave thus.

Crawford Market

Those who visit the Crawford Market, which is the premier market in the City, feel that it is not what it was a few years ago. The Nul Bazar Market or, for the matter of that, the Grant Road Market—although there is nothing like a market there, as the vendors have to squat on the footpath—are, in some respects, better. There varieties of the season's vegetables and fruits attract the buyers, many of whom prefer to go to these places rather than to the Crawford Market. The Crawford Market should be made more attractive as people from Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill go to Nul Bazar and Grant Road rather than to the Crawford Market, which was the pride of the City once.

HUNGER STRIKE FOR "A" CLASS

Permission To Interview Prisoner Refused

MANDALAY, Sept. 2.

To-day is the 79th day of the hunger-strike resorted to by Shin Ahria as a protest against the non-inclusion in 'A' division prisoner.

Mr. U. Soe Thein, the President of Anti-Council Entry Party recently applied to the Inspector General of Prisons for facility to interview Shin Ahriya, with a view to allaying, the misgivings in the public mind about the real condition of his health. But he has been refused permission.—United Press.

GAS STOVE TRAGEDY

While a Hindu girl, Bai Prasanna-Vadan, 15, wife of Atri Kumar was boiling milk over a gas stove on Saturday evening, on the first floor of a building in Bazar Gate Street, it is stated, that her sari caught fire, and she sustained burns all over her body.

She raised an alarm, and the servant who ran to her rescue threw a potful of water on her person and extinguished the flames.

The Palton Road police stated that she was treated at her residence by Dr Popatlal Prabhuram and Dr. Dhuru, and her father Bhagawanlal Tribhuvanlal refused to allow the police to remove her to the G. T. Hospital for treatment, stating that the burns would not be fatal.

On Sunday morning at about 9 a.m., information was given to the Palton Road police that Bai Prasanna-Vadan had expired at her residence at about 6 a.m., and that her body was lying at her residence.

The inquest will be held on Monday.

Secondary Teachers' Conference

The first meeting of the Reception Committee of the Bombay Presidency Secondary Teachers Conference (9th Session) was held in the Bhagirath English School, Jalgaon (E. Kh.) and the following business was transacted.

A representative Managing Committee was formed; and the Chairman of the Reception Committee was authorised to coopt members.

Mr. M. K. Desai, was elected Chairman of the Reception Committee.

Mr. V. D. Pandit was elected Secretary of the Conference and it was also resolved that the permanent Secretary of the Conference should also be a Secretary of the Conference.

Five names were suggested for the Presidentship of the Conference.

All teachers and Educationsts must send papers lectures, Notes of Lessons, exhibits (of students and teachers), educational apparatus and appliances, etc., at an early date to enable the Managing Committee to affect an efficient organization of the Conference."

COCHIN MAHARAJA'S PILGRIMAGE

TRICHUR, Sept. 1.

His Highness the Maharaja of Cochin will leave Thirpunithura, the Hill Palace, on September 15 on a pilgrimage in South India, and returns to Cochin on October 17.

Dr. E. S. R. Menon, Director of Public Health, will be Chief Camp Officer to His Highnees.—United Press.

Cochin Match Factories Close Down

COCHIN Sept. 2.

As a protst against the imposition of a new duty on matches manufactured in Cochin State by the Cochin Government two match factories (the Jos Match Works and the New India Factory at Trichur in Cochin have closed down. Consequently, 4000 labourers working in the factorise have been thrown out of their work. The labouurers including men, women and children, who entirely depended on this infant industry are in a pitiable plight.

Before closing down their factories, they waited on a deputation on the Diwan. They also submitted a memorial to the Goverment praying not to nip this infant industry in the bud by imposing fresh duties. But the Government imposed fresh duties.—United Press.

PATHE

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BOMBAY MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1934

DEAD SEA FRUIT

The Report of the Assembly Committee, reviewing the working of the Ottawa Agreement, as presented in the report of the Director-General of Statistics, proves handsomely the truth of the old English adage that "none are so blind as those who will not see." Of the five heads under which the working of the Agreement has been considered by the Committee, there is not one on which honest logic could pronounce the results to have been favourable to India. But even when this hardy body of Preference-champions are confronted with the unanswerable evidence of figures, they turn and twist around to wriggle out of the conclusions that are indisputable, except to those who would not see them. They emphasise, for example, the difficulties of making any precise estimate of the effect of preferences on the trade of India, because they now opine that the Agreement has been at work for a short space only, But when the Agreement was first commended to the Indian public, its critics urged those very grounds to guard against too sanguine expectations from this arrangement. And yet how these champions of Preference laughed at them! They overlook the fact,—so inconvenient to them now to face and admit,—that, even in this short space, the actual results are undeniably injurious to Indian trade, Indian industry, and Indian revenues; and beneficial, equally undeniably,—to British trade with India. But these they would now try,—however ineffectually,— to explain away by those "general economic forces and tendencies, which may disguise or exaggerate the effects of any particular factor, such as a preferential tariff rate." The insinuation is clear—that the unfavourable nature of the results obtained must be ascribed to these "general forces and tendencies," rather than to the inherent vice of the Agreement itself. We can easily picture to ourselves the jubilations of these self-same adulators of British Imperialism, had the experts of India risen in countries where they were shown prefence! Neither the shortness of the period of experiment nor the presence of any general economic force or tendency would have then prevented these unabashed champions of British Imperialism from acclaiming the results of such beneficent experiments at the cost of India; and those of us who might have had the temerity, under these conditions, to point to the shortness of the period of experiment, or the presence of specific forces neutralising the value of Preferences, would have been loaded with obloquy, to which the anathemas of the Church would have no parallel.

Penalty Of Preference

But the leopard changeth not his spots, nor the loyalist his convictions,—so long as it is to his interest to hold and proclaim them. Let us rather turn to the actual results, and see how the champions of Preference have been confuted from their own Bible. Of the five heads under which the enquiry has ranged, the position of Indian exports,—or the most considerable articles in our exports schedule, viz., rice, seeds and seed-oil, jute manufactures, raw cotton, tea, coffee hides,—not one can show a distinct improvement, which has not either been compensated by a more than proportionate loss elsewhere, or which is not capable of explanation utterly unconnected with Preference in the British market. We have already mentioned in previous articles these specific cases of loss of markets,—and, consequently, the damage in the aggregate to the Indian producer,—even though in the British market, in particular cases, there may seem to be an improvement. But that hardly compensates India. The dissentient minority of Sir Abdur Rahim and Mr. Neogy deserves the thanks of the country for pointing out, in the case of linseed, for example, that "the factors responsible for the increase of Indian linseed imports in the U.K. were the substantial decrease in the average production of linseed both in the Argentine and the U.S., and the parity in favour of the Indian linseed, which assisted its exports." It has thus no connection with the Preference given in the British market. In the case of tea, there is a definite decline, while in regard to jute manufactures, the Indian manufacturer actually is penalised by this preferential system in favour of the British. Naturally, for the skin is nearer than the shirt; and the cult of Economic Imperialism is less than an outdoor wrap, used rather for show than real service,—so far as India is concerned. The purchase of Indian cotton still depends upon the goodwill of the British manufacturer— an intangible commodity, which cannot possibly compensate and indemnify India for the actual loss of her foreign markets, and the aggregate shrinkage in her export trade. This point needs consideration for another reason. Though the exports from India have declined sharply in recent years, the foreign obligations India must make good remain unaltered, or go on steadily increasing. The damage to India due to the Imperial Preferences is, therefore, not correctly appreciated by any one, who fails to take into account this double hardship—having to make good a steadily increasing balance of accounts against us from a steadily diminishing export surplus.

Stupid Platitudes

As regards the British imports, under a system of preference in India, even the majority Committee cannot deny that they have benefited. "The preferences," they admit (to British imports into India) "in so far as they have moderated or counteracted factors making for a decrease of imports into India, have been of definite value to the United Kingdom." From the telegraphed summary, it is not clear whether the majority have considered the reaction of this benefit to British imports upon Indian competing production. Looking, however, at the list of British imports which enjoy preference in India, it is impossible to believe that the corresponding Indian industries have not suffered in consequence, or, at least, that they have failed to capture that proportion of our domestic demand, which would have been captured, had no resort been made to this doubtful practice. The majority are, again, unwilling to draw any definite conclusions regarding the effects of preferences on prices in general, because a multiplicity of factors are, they discover, operating upon price-levels. In view, however, of the statistics placed before them, showing an undoubted decline in the prices of most of India's own produce, it is amazing how the majority could shelter themselves under such stupid platitudes! The dissentients have, in this instance also, rendered yeoman's service by pointing out that it ought to be the prime concern of the Government of India to see that the general trade balance of India shows substantial and immediate improvement, especially as the gold exports have been declining of late. Indian credit would be impossible to maintain, unless the Indian exporter realises better prices in rupees in the world markets. Given, however, such a system of preferences, and the rupee tied irrevocably to sterling, there is little hope of India's exports reviving. To the Government, also, the results of the preference are by no means a blessing. The customs revenue has been falling, directly because of the preferential tariffs. It is a pity Government do not seem yet to have compiled precise statistics to show how far their own position is adversely affected by this white elephant presented to us by British Imperialism. Perhaps they are afraid to exhibit the actual position, lest even the zeal of their supporters in the majority of the Select Committee should be damped. Certainly, they cannot deny that India's favourable trade with other countries,—like Italy or Germany,—is suffering shockinkly; and her trade balance is declining heavily in consequence. Government cannot, also, dispute the fact that other self-governing colonies of the British Empire, like Ceylon, have not reciprocated this policy of Preference to their imports into India In these circumstances, well may the dissenting minority urge upon the Government, that, if India is to retain her foreign markets, restore her credit, or accomplish economic recovery at home, trade agreements with other countries will have to be seriously considered, even if the principle of Empire preferences may have to be negatived thereby. "The extremely low level of prices of Indian commodities is as definite a proof as one can desire of the fact that such an arrangement as the Ottawa Trade Agreement cannot be expected to help India towards national recovery."

OUR LONDON LETTER

Bernard Shaw Says There Is A Great Difference Between An Ordinary Human Being & A Gentleman

(From Our Own Correspondent).

LONDON, Aug. 25.

(By Air Mail).

The holiday slackness affects all political issues which, in other words, means that the market in politics is at the present moment dull and without much business. Barring the charwomen and the ever-faithful policemen who guard the sacred precincts of St. Stephens, the Mother of Parliament, is also a deserted place. Such a state of affairs will continue for another six to eight weeks when the prodigal M.P.'s return to their desks at Westminster. Of course, this does not mean that the under-currents in politics as well as the policies and calculations of various political organisations have gone out of existence. On the contrary, at the time of writing there are certain under-currents which are agitating the minds of the active folk in political circles. Frankly speaking, in disposing of these under-currents which concerns Indian political situation, I am confronted with the views of the more radical section of the British public with whom I have had the opportunity of discussing the "Indian Problem" during the last three weeks.

Class Basis

The daily news that comes from India of the changing moods and compromises—that is how they are looked upon in this country—of the Congress leaders naturally command interest among the rank and file of the various organisa-

(Continued on page 8).

LOCAL BODIES IN INDIA

While congratulating the Local Self-Government Institute, Poona, on its good work, Lord Brabourne dwelt at some length on the shortcomings, real and imaginary, of local bodies in India. It may be readily admitted that these bodies have several defects, as have similar ones in various other parts of the world, including Britain and America. But as Lord Brabourne himself admits, the defects of some cannot be "a justification for universal condemnation of the capacity of Indians for Local Self-Government." Secondly, for many of the defects of our local bodies Government themselves are largely responsible. For instance, communalism in civic administration and the intrigues of pro-Government factions are among the commonest faults of our local bodies. But who can deny that Government's own policy in the Legislative Councils is largely responsible for these faults? Thirdly, Government often unduly exaggerate the errors of the local bodies. In many cases what Government really object to is the nationalist policy of the bodies. But unwilling to admit it frankly, they make too much of minor errors in other matters. A good illustration is provided by the treatment of the Guntur Municipality by the local Government because the former spent a few rupees to purchase the portraits of Nationalist leaders like Pandit Motilal Nehru and Lokamanya Tilak. Numerous similar cases can be easily cited, but it is unnecessary to labour a well-known point. Finally, if any members of local bodies exhibit an inadequate sense of responsibility, the right remedy is to help the electorate to bring to account the offending members and also to educate the electorate. But Government too often resort to the drastic step of suspending a local body or cutting off essential grants to it. And what are Government doing to educate the electorate? Civic sense is ingrained among the people of India, the earliest home of the village Panchayet, an institution which is potent even now where it is rightly utilised by Government. But many things are sadly awry in the present state of India's politics.

BACK FROM RUSSIA

Moscow Is Making New History For The World Says Saklatvala & Points Out The Amazing Revolution Brought About In Asiatic Republics

(From Our Own Correspondent).

LONDON, Aug. 11.

A warm welcome awaited Mr. Shapoorji Saklatvala, the Indian Communist ex-M.P. when he landed at London Bridge on Sunday night after an extensive tour of over fourteen weeks of the Asiatic regions of the U. S. S. R. During his present visit to the U. S. S. R. he carried out a careful study tour in, so to say, three mental compartments: First, Moscow, and Leningrad, as it is a kind of a fashion in the outside world to believe that Socialism is really confined to Moscow, perhaps in part to Leningrad, and then the Commissars from Moscow control the rest of the 8 million square miles and 160 million people through megaphones and wireless with the application of a little force through the Red Army.

From Moscow and Leningrad, Mr. Saklatvala saw the great developments of the Soviet Russia outside Moscow. After that he had an interesting visit to the Tartar Republic of Kazan via the Volga and its tributary Kama. A number of industrial centres were visited. They included Gorki, Ivanove, Balakhana, Yaroslav and then the city of Sverdlovsk and Kazan. Around Kazan he made an extensive tour on the circular route of about seventy miles to see the operation of the collective farms.

Educative Tour

Then Mr. Saklatvala commenced his most valuable and educative tour of the Asiatic and Caucasian Republics that are affiliated within the Union of Soviet Republics. He visited the Republic of Uzbekistan which included the surrounding areas from Tashkent, Fergana and Samarkand. From there, Mr. Saklatvala, who had other companions, drawn from different countries, made a tour around about Stalinabad, which is the new capital of the Soviet Republic of Tadgikistan. Then he included in his visit Ashkhabad, the capital of the Republic of the Turkestan, and left it at Krasnovodsk, on the shores of the Caspian. The party also sailed across to Baku to visit the three Federated Republics of Azerbaijan, Georgia and Armenia, including a short visit near Batum to the Ajaristan autonomous State. On his return journey, Mr. Saklatvala halted at Orjenikidze, which is now the new capital of the autonomous State of Ossetia, and at Kharkov, the largest industrial centre and city of the Ukraine.

Descriptions of great socialist construction at Leningrad and Moscow are well-known, the only difference now is that even the bitterest foes of the Soviet Union have to admit the wonderful success of the growth of industrial, agricultural and cultural life of Moscow as symbolical of the power of the U. S. S. R. and the economic success of Communist planning and socialist construction. This was Mr. Saklatvala's third visit to the workers' Fatherland and to him every time it has been a new stage in history.

Moscow Making History

"This time Moscow is making new history," he said to me, "not for the U. S. S. R. alone but for the world. Comrade Stalin and Comrade Litvinoff have survived all the abuse and vilification and Moscow is now the centre of world peace, the centre of working class power for the whole world and the centre of the triumph of economic progress of socialism when the whole powerful capitalist world is groping in darkness and decay. Between my first visit in 1923 and now, there has been a vast difference, yet the rebuilding of Moscow is not complete, in fact it looks once again as if it is commencing, as in every district of this great city roads are up, builders are busy, engineers are planning and human energy and talent are throbbing. I should long and love to see Moscow again in 1937. She is confidentally preparing to take her place as the greatest city in Europe, I say "greatest" not largest. London may remain large, London has already ceased to be great and Berlin has fallen to the lowest depths of degradation under Hitler and will continue to remain so until the Communists give her a new life. I do not even wish to argue, I confidentally believe that Moscow will be the openly recognised teacher, if not the ruler of Europe."

Out Of Capitalist Chaos

"The dictatorship of the proletariat", continued Mr. Saklatvala, "has forced itself to such a degree that its inspiration is bound to be felt by working class

(Continued on Page 9).

Frankly Speaking

INJURING THEMSELVES.

If the plebiscite in the Saar goes against Germany, the Nazis will have themselves to thank for it. The chances are that it will not. But local Nazi leaders assisted in all possible ways by Doctor Goebbels and others have done their best to reduce pro-German elements from overwhelming predominance to a precarious majority. They have alarmed Catholics, Democrats and Socialists who wonder quite rightly whether it would be at all worth while to risk Nazi rule and being wiped out. True, Herr Hitler has recently made some verbal efforts to re-assure them. But these efforts can have no meaning in the context of conditions. Secondly, the local enthusiasts do not seem to have taken the hint from the Fuhrer. In this connection Mr. Knox, the Chairman of the Governing Commission, has addressed a letter to the League of Nations making damaging allegations against young Saarlanders being trained in Germany "for directly infringing public security in the Saar territory." The persistence with which Nazis are themselves spoiling their chances is really remarkable.

"NATIONALISTS" AND MAHASABHA.

An announcement has been made from Benares, denying on behalf of the "Nationalist" Party, the conclusion of any understanding with the Hindu Mahasabha. That may be so formally. But in actual fact there appears to be more than an understanding existing between the two. The Calcutta Conference was attended in large numbers by Hindu Mahasabhaites, prominent officials of the Hindu Mahasabha—to say nothing of minor leaders—are valued members of the Nationalist Party and among the candidates who will be supported or adopted by the Party—to fight Congress nominees—are, again largely, persons who make no secret of their primary allegiance to the 'national' political and economic objectives of the Hindu Mahasabha. It is all very well to deny understandings. But facts are, unfortunately, too obvious to be ignored.

VICEROY'S TERM.

A Calcutta paper has it that Lord Willingdon, while in London, was confronted with the unanimous request of the British Cabinet to agree to the extension of his term of office "to inaugurate the 'reformed' Constitution and superwise its policy". It is suggested that his Excellency will accede to the request and be with us for another three years. We are quite willing to believe all this. Considering the real objective of the so-called 'reforms' and considering the policy of the British Government 'vis-a-vis' true Indian aspirations, it is not unnatural that they should cling to the man who enjoys the proud distinction of having defeated Congress in the way he has done. He is quite obviously a very fit person to "inaugurate and supervise" what India has decided to reject. So far, however, as this country and its people are concerned, His Excellency, quite frankly, arouses just as much enthusiasm as the White Paper.

WAS FIRING UNAVOIDABLE?

It is a shocking report that comes from Chapra that firing was resorted to to disperse the crowds at the village Tenna, which is being overflooded on account of breaches in the Naini Bund. It is said that the Deputy Magistrate went to the village with armed police to check the water-flood there. The villagers, it is reported, were determined to cut the embankment. As is usual in such cases, it is further reported that the villagers exhibited threatening attitude when fire was opened resulting, it is alleged, in the death of two and injuries to several more. It is an extraordinary case in which both the people and the authorities are interested in a common task, protecting the village concerned. It is quite probable that owing to some misunderstanding the villagers became panicky. But was firing inevitable and were all less violent methods tried and found unsuccessful in reassuring the people? A searching inquiry into the case is essential.

A MUNICIPALITY'S RIGHTS.

The District Judge of Guntur has taken a sensible view of the case in which seven municipal councillors of Guntur appealed against the order of the Government against them surcharging a sum of Rs. 400 spent by the municipality on oil paintings of national leaders like Pandit Motilal Nehru, Lala Lajpat Rai and Lokamanya Tilak for decorating the walls of the local municipal library. It was admitted on behalf of Government that the order had nothing to do with the politics of the leaders but they objected to the expenditure as being "extraordinary" and therefore needing their previous sanction. The question at issue was whether the expenditure was permissible either as decoration or as part of the normal equipment of a municipal library. The judge rightly held that "if a municipality can spend money on establishing a museum or an art gallery, and if it can indulge in the assessment of a public hall or a theatre, there does not seem to be any objection on principle or reason to their being permitted to purchase a few pictures so that they can be hung on the walls of their public library." Self-governing institutions would certainly, in the words of the judge, "cease to serve their true purpose" and their members would become "mere decorative figureheads" if they were denied due discretionary powers in such cases. The judge's views deserve to be carefully noted by other municipalities interested in similar questions.

—PRESS VIEWS—

Mr. Jayakar's Suggestion

As President of the Maharashtra Musical Conference held in Bombay at the beginning of this week Mr. M. R. Jayakar made the admirable suggestion that a wider cultivation of Indian music should be made an instrument for the bridging over of communal distrust and should pave the way for securing Hindu-Muslim unity. The cultural advantage of the study of one of India's most highly developed fine arts by our youth hardly needs emphasis but unfortunately such emphasis is still most welcome, because those who assert that the emphasis is unnecessary neglect to insist on securing a place for Indian music in the curriculum of studies in our universities. There is an idea largely shared by our educational Pundits in Bombay that our university should embark upon a ten years' plan of expansion. In his recent convocation address Mr. Chandavarkar stressed in an admirable manner the scope of development for higher education. In this presidency. We hope he will endeavour to include Indian music in the scheme of cultural expansion the university may undertake.—"Swadeshi."

A local contemporary gives prominence to a cable from its London correspondent suggesting that Sir Chimanlal Setalvad has promised to support the new constitution.

We are afraid we cannot see much news value in it.

* * * *

According to a Delhi report, it is hoped that Mr. Asaf Ali will get a walk over because Malaviyaji will probably refrain—in the interest of Joint Electorate—from setting up a candidate to oppose him.

We think not. If Asaf Ali were not opposed, it would amount to the "Congress Nationalist" Party walking over its own 'raison-d'etre.'

* * * *

"The statement," says a Benares message, "that the Congress Nationalist Party have entered into a pact with the Hindu Mahasabha to reserve five seats for the latter is incorrect."

Quite. "5" is ridiculously inaccurate figure.

* * * *

A deputation of prominent persons has left the N.W.F.P. to persuade Dr. Khan Sahib to seek election to the Assembly.

Paradoxical as it may seem, the Government and people of the Frontier are watching the progress of the deputation with equally deep anxiety.

* * * *

Addressing Indian youths at Mysore Sir P. S. Sivaswamy is reported to have deplored lack of martial spirit among Young Indians. But isn't that a compliment to the success of the——er example set by their elders?

* * * *

Lord Erskine, the Governor-Designate of Madras, has been made a G.C.I.E. You might object that honours were due for services rendered. You would be right.

But in this case you would be wrong. The conferment of the G.C.I.E. even before Lord Erskine has so much as seen this country is the symbolical expression by the British Government of an infallible truth: heads of Governments in India can only render high and brilliant services.

* * * *

The U.P. Government have nominated Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru to serve on an Unemployment Committee.

The Bombay Government—but need one comment on the obvious: what they ought to have done and haven't yet?

* * * *

Re Assembly Committee Report on Ottawa: "Mr. Sitarama Raju, Sir Abdur Rahim and K. C. Neogy have appended minutes of dissent, while Mr. James, Bhai Parmananda and Dr. De'Souza have appended separate supplementary notes."

We congratulate Bhaiji. He couldn't have better vindicated his joint nationalism and his uncompromising patriotism.

* * * *

We are quite pleased to learn that "A hundred and fifty nine years ago, on August 17, a young naval cadet, Horatio Nelson, landed in Bombay afflicted with dysentery which he had contracted in Persian Gulf."

And for the last hundred and fifty nine, his grateful countrymen in India have been honouring the occasion by continuously keeping the telescope—or whatever it is—glued to the blind eye.

* * * *

We have great sympathy for the one million textile workers of the United States. And that is why we are deeply anxious as to the outcome of the Strike. You see, even before beginning it, they have started proclaiming emphatically that it is a "fight to the finish."

* * * *

"HARBOURING DILLINGER

Seven Chicago Residents On Trial For Alleged Offence."

Headlines.

So it IS true that Chicago lies in the Other World.

* * * *

"Does your husband complain about the meals?"

"No; what he complains about is having to get them."

GERMANY OUT OF DANGER?

742 Prisoners In Concentration Camps To Be Released

(SPECIAL CABLE)

BERLIN, Sept. 1.

Gen. Goering ordered the release of 742 prisoners mostly the former members of the Social-Democrat and Communist parties from the concentration camps today.

Thus, half the number of the prisoners from the Prussian concentration camps have now been liberated.

In future, imprisonment in the concentration camps will be ordered only in case of emergency when the State is considered in a state of danger.

SEVERE SETBACK TO NAZI PROPAGANDA

NO FOREIGN CURRENCY WILL BE AVAILABLE FROM REICHSBANK

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

BERLIN, Sept. 1.

The Reichsbank delivered a severe setback to the propaganda activities of the Nazi Party abroad.

It has informed Dr. Goebbels that until further notice, no foreign currency will be available on account of routine expenditure for propaganda purposes outside Germany which amounts to about ten millions sterling annually.

"EFFECTIVE INSTRUMENT OF NATIONAL SERVICE"

Chorus Of Tributes To United Press On Completion Of its "First Year Of Useful Service"

BOMBAY, Sept. 1.

On the occasion of the first anniversary of the "United Press" the following greetings have been received:—

Mr. S. A. Brelvi, Editor of the "Bombay Chronicle" says:

"My heartiest congratulations to the United Press on completing the first year of its existence. In spite of immense difficulties it has proved to be an effective instrument of national service. I am sure it has come to stay, and I wish it increasing success in fulfilling the aim that it has kept in view, namely, that of providing a news service that is efficient and prompt, and conforms to the best traditions of journalism."

"VERY HEALTHY INFANT."

Mr. B. G. Horniman, Editor of the "Bombay Sentinel" says:—

"I congratulate the United Press on having achieved its first birth day. It is a very healthy infant and I hope it will live to see many more anniversaries. A healthy, independent and enterprising news agency is a great asset not only to the newspapers but to the public at large and all good causes and these are the the characteristics of the United Press."

BEST WISHES FOR FUTURE.

Mr. M. N. Cama, the Managing Proprietor of the "Bombay Chronicle" group of news papers says:

"Heartiest congratulations and best wishes for the future of the United Press. The United Press deserves the support of all newspapers, and I feel confident that if it goes on as at present, it will surely get it."

DONE WELL BY COUNTRY.

Mr. Amritlal D. Seth, Editor, of "The Daily Sun" and the "Janmabhoomi" writes:—

"That in the short space of time as one year, the United Press should have established itself as an indispensable adjunct of the Indian Press is a tribute to the enterprise and ability of its founders and an evidence of the imperative need for a national news service. In the eventful times through which India is passing the utility of an untainted news supply can hardly be overestimated. And the United Press has already given ample promise of its being able to fulfil that difficult role of keeping the public correctly informed. It has done well by the country and deserves well of her."—United Press.

TRIBUTES FROM SOUTH INDIA

MADRAS, Sept. 1.

In connection with the first birth anniversary of the "United Press" the following messages have been received:—

Sir A. P. Patro says:—"The United Press is really serving a very useful purpose in the news Dissemination of India. It is impartial and it has a national outlook and endeavours to serve the public in various activities of social and political life in the country.

"The United Press is cosmopolitan in object and national in its service. As such, it deserves support and encouragement of the public and I wish it every success."

Mr. K. Srinivasan, Managing Editor of the "Hindu" says:—

"Accept my congratulations on the completion of one year of your working. I wish you success in our endeavour to make the service a first class one."

ITS BRIGHT FUTURE.

Mr. C. R. Srinivasan, Managing Editor of the "Swadesamitran" says:—"Within a short space of one year the United Press service established for itself a recognised place in the news service of the country. I am sure if it proceeds along its present lines of development, it will lay the foundations for a complete and comprehensive service entirely national in its outlook. Under the capable hands of Mr. B. Sen Gupta, I am sure, a very bright future can confidently be predicted for the service."

PLUCK AND ENTERPRISE.

Rao Bahadur G. A. Natesan, Editor of the "Indian Review" says:—"I heartily congratulate you on the pluck and enterprise you have shown hitherto. I wish you all success."

Sir Alladi Krishnaswami Iyer, Advocate-General of Madras says:—"My congratulations on your successful work during the first year. I hope your endeavours to make your service a first class

(Continued on Page 3).

CONGRESS ELECTIONEERING

Mr. Kelkar's Criticism

(From Our Correspondent.)

POONA, Sept. 2.

Great sensation prevails in the Congress circles here, over the reported attack of Mr. N. C. Kelkar on the Congress and its electioneering campaign.

The occasion was a meeting of Poona citizens held the other day to congratulate Dharamvir Vishwasrao Daware and Bhausaheb Soman, former for his being acquitted by High Court on appeal and latter for having come out successful in the Satara bye-election. Mr. N. C. Kelkar was in the chair. A sentence alleged to have been uttered by some local Congressmen purporting to say that any stone which would be coloured red by Congress would be elevated to the status of God was the butt of Mr. Kelkar's attack. He went to the length of saying that when the Congress had with it more than enough stones and sufficient barrels of red colouring, why did it not leave off the laborious business of electioneering campaign and redden 140 stones to be sent into the Assembly Mr. Kelkar's attack was not liked by a great number of the audience.

RELEASED FROM YERAWADA.

Venkat Siddappa, Karbasappa Bassappa, Maleshappa Veerappa and Gopal Vithal—Karnatic civil disobedience prisoners, were released from Yerawada jail on Friday last.

STUDENT CADETS CAMP OPENED

(Continued from page 1)

three's, but in tens and thousands as single and separate units of one organised body!

The love to serve coupled with discipline inculcated in the volunteers, a sense of co-operation between themselves and courtesy towards those whom they wished to serve.

An attitude of indifference and antagonism towards the crowds would only provoke a display of a similar attitude on the part of the crowds who sought the help of the volunteers. On the other hand good humour and good-will towards every one in the crowd would have a psychological effect on the mass mind and evoke a feeling of goood-will and sympathy which would lighten their task.

Whatever be the orders of the Commanding Officer, they must be obeyed without grudge or grumbling. Not that every Officer issued wise and sound orders. Many officers on occasions might err. But a great spirit of sacrifice was called forth from the cadets in carrying out the orders of the superiors whatever consequences followed. This, in short, was the essence of true discipline and the training thus received should form an imperishable part of one's life time and its lessons would be many and manifold.

CULTIVATE TEAM SPIRIT.

"You will have under you many followers and comrades and unless you yourselves have the morale of the Officers, you cannot communicate orders to your subordinates," observed the speaker. If it was found that there was disunity and disharmony in the Officers' ranks, their orders would not be respected. There fore it was of the utmost importance that team spirit should be cultivated. They shall learn to stand shoulder to shoulder and work together with loyalty and intelligent obedience in carrying out instructions not only in spirit, but in the letter.

The ultimate goal of this rigid training did not end with the Congress session stated the speaker. This consolidated loyalty to a common order and for a common cause would form an imperishable and integral part of their training to achieve manhood in their national life.

ACT AS ONE MAN.

There could not be any distinctions of caste or creed or community. They should leave such considerations behind and act as one body. They should set a standard to the rest of the country to emulate them. She described them as the intellegentsia of the nation and through their loyalty and discipline for and common cause shall wipe out all crevices of disunity and differences.

Srimati Sarojini Naidu exhorted the cadets to not only to master these requisites of good discipline and organisation in a short time, but try to fall in line with the other nations who were better organised and more reformed. They should set an example not only to Indians or the Indian Officers of such disciplined organisation, but set an example to the whole world by proving the abilities of Indians to learn to obey so that they might command and organise.

"HARBOURING DILLINGER"

Seven Chicago Residents On Trial For Alleged Offence

(SPECIAL CABLE)

WASHINGTON Sept. 1

The Department of Justice announced the arrest of seven Chicago residents including Louis B. Piquett, lawyer and a former city prosecutor and two doctors Wilhem Loeser and Harold B. Cassidy on charges of harbouring Dillinger and other criminals.

The doctors are charged with performing a plastic surgery operation upon Dillinger's face.

The accused pleaded not guilty.

Piquett will be held in custody for hearing on Sept 8 if he cannot produce 50.00 dollars as bail.

BAN ON EX-C. D. PRISONER

MEERUT, Sept. 2.

Chaudhari Raghubir Narayan Singh the Congress candidate for Assembly from Meerut is learnt on enquiry, is debarred from standing due to long sentence under the civil disobedience movement. Further, he is unwilling to apply for the remoavl of the ban.

It is also learnt that Chaudhari Mukhtair Singh has refused to set up his candidature for Assembly from Meerut on behalf of the Congress Nationalist Party.—United Press.

INDIA'S CHAMPION SWIMMER

His Ambition To Cross English Cannel

(From Our Correspondent.)

RANCHI, Aug. 31.

In an exclusive interview to the representative of the "Bombay Chronicle" Mr Prafulla Ghose, the champion swimmer who paid a flying visit lately expressed his indebtedness to Ranchi for it welcomed him and his ideas. He assured the public to pay the due return during his ensuing endurance swimming feat which will be held here in the Gossner tank on the 11th and 12th September, under the auspices of the Ranchi Athletic Association.

His Purulia programme has been fixed where he would repeat the Ranchi feat of his endurance swimming for 25 hours handcuffed, on 5th and 6th September, in the Edward Memorial Tank.

About Continental tour, he said that his burning ambition was to cross the English Channel in the shortest period and establish a record. Then his endeavour will be to swim for 100 hours in free-hand fashion in an American Bath. In Japan he will repeat some of his swimming feats.

FOUGHT FOR AFGHAN INDEPENDENC

Late Abdul Wakil Khan's Memorial Unveiled

PESHAWAR, September 1

The War Minister of Afghanistan unveiled the memorial built in memory of the late Abdul Wakil Khan, Naib Salar of Afghan Army. He recalled Wakil Khan's brilliant services to the country and how he fought for the country's independence, quelled Kohidaman insurrection and was killed in action while leading the Afghan Forces against Saqaus Rebel forces in the Arq at Kabul.

The memorial stands near the new City at Darulaman and bears a tablet enumerating Wakil Khan's distinguished services to the Nation.—A.P.

N. K. Choudhury For Assembly

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

RANCHI, August 29.

It is reliably understood that Mr. N. K. Choudhury, Bar-at-Law will stand as a candidate for the ensuing Assembly representing the Non-Mohamedan constituency of Chota Nagpur.

Ajmer D. C. C. Election

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

AJMER, August 31.

The Secretary of the Ajmer District Congress Elections Committee announces the following gentlemen as elected office-bearers of the Executive of the Ajmer District Committee:—

Hakim Inayat Hussain (President), Dr. Khandwala (Vice-President), Mr. Murtaza Hussain (Secretary) and Mr. B. S. Deshpande (Treasurer).

MAHATMA AND C. D. MOVEMENT

Miraben's Forecast

WIGAN LANCASHIRE,

(By Airmail).

"Non-Violence campaign in India need more discipline, according to Miss Madeline Slade, the Admiral's daughter and disciple of Gandhiji.

Referring to Mahatma Gandhi's Civil Disobedience policy in a speech at Wigan, she said: "Non-Violence is a power which can do anything, provided it is disciplined.

"We have not yet achieved that discipline, but when we do, nothing will resist us. Discipline is hard to get in a country which has been a slave nation for 150 years, but it is coming.

"Gandhiji does not wish to restart his campaign of Civil Disobedience. He will strain every nerve to avoid it, but if he fails he will again take up that weapon, which perhaps one day, will spread throughout the world.

"If you here in England use it, you can do anything you like, but you must not use it in a spirit of hate. With it you can break Governments in a few days. It is a marvellous thing."

BHOR COUNCIL BOYCOTT

Proves To Be Storm In Tea Cup

(From Our Correspondent.)

POONA, Sept. 2.

The boycott by elected members on the Council session of the Bhor State proved a storm in the tea-cup when the efforts of the official side were favoured with success, the dissatisfied members being, at last persuaded to attend the session at the next day's sitting. On the first day the House had adjourned after a five minutes sitting in anticipation of certain members who took upon themselves to 'samjao' the boycotting members and bring them to the session the next day.

Discussions in the meanwhile had cleared a lot of ground and non-official members had eventually agreed to attend the session on the second day.

When Council met the next day the attendance was full and it was so till it ended three days later. The House passed a number of resolutions one among them being the sanction of Rs. 1,000 for survey of land under the great Lloyd Dam at Bhatghar to be used for cultivation of sugar cane.

A resolution suggesting Government to lay punitive tax upon certain villages in Mose Khore for keeping up additional police force was later on withdrawn when Government assured House that calm was being restored and the police force accordingly reduced so that the expenditure would not count much upon the state treasury.

At the end of session, the president of the Council Mr. M. N. Hulyal, Dewan of the State, read out to the House the speech of the Chief Sahib of Bhor, wherein an assurance was given that State administration would be kept up to popular wishes. Speech further welcomed help and cooperation from honourable members. The councillors were entertained to a tea party by the State in the palace after the end of the session.

VOLUNTARY LABOUR IN SAAR

German Official Statement Refutes Allegations

BERLIN, Sept. 1.

It is officially stated that Mr. Knox's report contains complaints long since refuted.

It is pointed that the Saar Governing Commission hitherto has not accepted the invitation to inspect labour camps.—Reuter.

(Earlier message on Page 12)

Unemployment Relief Scheme In Germany

(SPECIAL CABLE).

BERLIN, Sept. 1.

Very important reductions in taxation to be effected as part of the scheme to relieve unemployment in coming winter were announced by Herr Reinhart, Secretary to the Ministry of Finance.

The changes include reduction of taxation on additional earnings with complete exemption for fathers of families and two-and-half per cent. reduction in tax on internal business deals.

De Valera's Greetings To India

"Earnest Hope For Future Welfare & Happiness"

GOOD WISHES FROM FAR AND NEAR THROUGH "DAILY TEJ"

NEW DELHI, (By Mail).

Following are some of the important messages to the people of India received by and published in the Annual Krishna number of the "Daily Tej."

Mr. De-Valera, President, Irish Republic, in his message to the Annual Krishna Number of the "Daily Tej", Delhi published to-day says:—

"I am glad to be able to send renewed greetings to the people of India. I assure them of the good wishes of the Irish Nation and our earnest hope for their future welfare and happiness."

Mr. George Lansbury, M.P. in his message to the same paper says:—"I send the best wishes of the British Labour movement for the success of the people of India in their efforts to secure self-government. I hope these efforts will soon be successful and assure you that the people of India may rely on the British Labour movement doing its utmost to support their claim."

HAND OF FELLOWSHIP TO INDIANS.

Mr. Raginald Reynolds, says:—"No more war movement is explicitly committed to Indian independence as part of its policy. On behalf of British Pacifists, I, therefore, extend the hand of Fellowship to you and to all others, who are working for the liberation of your great country."

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel says:—"Let us not forget that surest and quickest way to freedom is to give our whole-hearted support to Congress policy and programme inspite of divisions amongst ourselves."

FREEDOM OF INDIA.

Mr. J. T. Sunderland in his message says:—"In my judgment the two important advanced movements recently looking to the safety and welfare of the world, are that for the abolition of war and that for the freedom of India. Probably the movement to get rid of war should be put first, for unless we can free the world from that terrible scourage, civilization itself cannot endure. But next to it, I place the struggle of great historic India to free herself from subjection, and thus be able to fulfil once more the position which she held for two or three thousand years in the first rank of the leading nations of the world."

Major D. Graham Pole in his article headed—"Indians United" says:—"The White Paper constitution proposed by the Government is far from responsible self-government and certainly bears no resemblance to Dominion Status, Yet Dominion Status is what India rightly demands, and Dominion Status for India is the aim of the Labour Party. The so-called National Government in this country evokes no enthusiasm in the country, as is shown by the election. The alterative Government is a Labour Government, and under a Labour Government, India would get a very different constitution from that proposed in the White Paper."

SLOGAN OF "UNITED INDIA."

Continuing Major Graham Pole says:—"Let there be more trust and less suspicion between the different Indian communities, more emphasis on the points of unity and less on the points of disagreement. Nothing would so much hasten forward the day when India would have full Dominion Status on terms of equality with Great Britain herself and with Canada, Australia, and South Africa and the other Dominions. The hope of the future lies with the younger generation and with the women of India. They have learned the lesson that they must be prepared to sink any communal or sectional difference, and that for India to achieve her rightful place in the world, their slogan must be "Indians United."

Besides the above, the Tej annual Krishna Number contains religious and spiritual messages from Mahatma Gandhi, Dr. Rabindra Nath Tagore, Babu Rajendra Prasad and other important topics specially contributed by Mr. Shapurji Saklatwala, Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose (from Vienna), Mr. C. Rajagopalachari, Miss Muriel Lister, Mr. K. F. Nariman, Dr. Sayed Mahmud, Mr. M. C. Chagla.—United Press.

Sec. 144 Withdrawn At Agra

Communal Dispute Settled Amicably & Hartal Called Off

NAINI TAL, September 2.

Information has been received here that the Hindu-Muslim dispute at Agra over the performance of 'arti' in a private Hindu temple in the vicinity of a mosque has been amicably settled and orders under section 144 which had been in force there since the Hindu-Muslim clash in July last have been withdrawn.

It is stated that an agreement has been signed between the representatives of both the communities and the hartal which was being observed there during the last few weeks has been called off.—A.P.

HIGH FLOODS IN BALLIA

District Authorities Organise Relief And Medical Aid

BALLIA, Sept. 2.

The Collector of Ballia wires to-day:—

Floods in the eastern portion of Ballia District have been unusually high this year. Crops have been damaged and a large number of mud houses have collapsed, but there has been no loss of life.

The District authorites have organised relief by distributing grain to such persons as require it and have arranged to give shelter to refugees in wagons supplied by railway. Frequent visits are paid to all villages surrounded by water. Medical aid is being given by the health Department. The seva Samiti and other local organisations are also giving help. Fodder is scarce.

Water level is slowly falling.—A. P.

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE

(Established 34 years.)

THE OLDEST AND THE MOST SUCCESSFUL COLLEGE OF COMMERCE IN INDIA.

Where the training for all the following SPECIALISED PROFESSIONAL DIPLOMAS was originally introduced and whose SUCCESSES SURPASS those of ALL INDIAN INSTITUTIONS PUT together:—

Chartered Insurance (A.C.I.I.); Bank Officers (C.A.I.B.); Salesmanagers (By I.S.M.A.); Incorporated Secretaries (F.I.S.A.); General Commerce (L.C.C. & D.Com.I.M.C.); Auditing (R. A.); Gregg Shorthand. A new specialisation in Accountancy Course is also introduced this year, viz. International Accountants (A. I. A. C.).

TUITION PERSONAL OR THROUGH POST

Write or call for Prospectus and list of courses.

90, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

Tragedy Of Indian Villages

NEED FOR EDUCATIVE PROPAGANDA

Readers Views

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—As one who has been engaged in village uplift work for some years in the villages and rural areas of India, especially in the Kolaba Thana districts I very especially request you to grant me some space in order to place before your readers some of my impressions born of considerable experience.

It is most unfortunate that at this time most of our "Nationalist friends and our "Nationalist bodies" find little time to do any real uplift work on behalf of the "dumb masses." Every year at this time the papers are all full of reports of epidemics of cholera, typhoid and plague etc. These diseases especially cholera and typhoid (enteric) are raging in an epidemic form almost in every Taluka in every province of India. It is a dreadful fact which compels the attention of all those interested in village uplift and in all forms of social efforts in rural areas. Thousands of persons—men, women and children—suffer and die every year from preventible diseases. If we take the appalling figures published from time to time by the Directors of Health in every province of India one is staggared at the immensity of the calamities which these cold figures reveal.

Take Bengal alone, the most densely populated of all the provinces of India (a population of nearly 50 millions). What do we find? We find that in the course of each decade no less than 15½ million people die of various diseases, 3,500,000 people die of tuberculosis, 1,250,000 die of cholera, 1,000,000 die of typhoid and 2,500,000 die of guinea worms. These are shocking figures and what is still more dreadful is that those figures are only those "as far only as it is known." But millions of poor people die every year in India from what are called "fevers" yet unclassified. It is known that the majority of those who die from fevers are really victims of enteric (typhoid as it is called) which is a water-borne disease. This is established by such a distinguished authority as Col. Clemesha, late Sanitary Commissioner to the Government of India in his classic work "Bacteriology of Surface Water in the Tropics" and in his other great work. The Disposal of Sewage in the Tropics."

The most dreadful fact is that the vast majority of all the above diseases are "preventible diseases," that is to say they can be easily prevented. Note that I emphasise the words preventible diseases. These diseases can easily be eradicated. What is really wanted is a little more care, a little more effort to put in force quite simple measures. There would, for example, as Col. Clemensha and other great authorities point out, be no necessity at all for the measures now taken by our so-called Health authorities in the way of "mass inoculations" if proper 'preventive measures' were taken in time. Unfortunately, our health authorities get very busy when an epidemic is upon us. No effort or very little effort is ever made to educate the people to take the simplest precautions and thereby prevent the outbreaks of epidemics such as cholera, dysentry and typhoid. It has been calculated by competent authorities that 50 crores of people die every ten years from these "fevers" and all these are water-borne. That is to say they are all caused as a result of bacteria which only flourish in water and they affect human bodies when the infected water is consumed. It is well-known that all water in nature is polluted by either man or beast and hence all water including the best drinking water, unless filtered and sterilised, always contains excremental bacteria. It is this infection which causes the epidemics such as cholera, typhoid, dysentry etc. It is these bacteria that cause the slaughter of crores of human beings in the Indian country-side every year. In India there are 700,000 villages and there are on an average 4 wells in each village. The bulk of the masses live in villages. It is thus seen that 90 per cent of the peasants drink well water and they are compelled to drink contaminated well water. I find that no precautions at all are ever taken to prevent the pollution of our village wells. I find that in addition to the epidemics to which I have referred there are lakhs of people in every province at this hour affected with guinea-worm. This is also the result of drinking polluted well-water. Indeed, my experience is that every other household is thus affected.

It is only when a whole district is in the throes of an epidemic that our health authorities get busy. Then men are sent round to threw "condys crystals" into the wells. But the villagers will not drink this "lal pani" and few have any faith in inoculation. Besides, inoculation is no earthly use as a precaution against the next outbreak of epidemics. My experience is that the present methods employed to fight these epidemics are all out of date and this is proved by the fact that they appear every year with lamentable regularity. What is wanted is a well-organised campaign by intelligent and enthusiastic workers. A remedy must be found and immediately to fight this horrible state of affairs. Indeed, my submission is that a proper remedy has been found and only needs an educative campaign conducted in every Taluka throughout the country. I cannot conceive of a piece of work more urgent and important than this. It is no other than the rescue of millions and millions of our fellow human beings from the ravages of guinea-worm and of fevers and diseases like typhoid, cholera etc. Our local bodies must be roused from their inertia and shocking indifference to a sense of their great responsibility. With your permission I will get out at length in another letter how in my opinion all this can be easily done.—Yours, etc.

G. R. DATAR,

Kurla.

"Brahmin" Refreshment Saloons

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It is curious to observe the recent innovation introduced by the M. S. M. Railway Company in these days of social equality. In the new bogeys for the Indian refreshment saloons, they have made separate arrangments for Brahmins and non-Brahmins" The words "Brahmins" and "non-Brahmins" painted in bold type outside the respective compartments are daily watched by thousands of passengers with mixed feelings of deep resentment and dismay. It was formerly designated as "Indian Refreshments." The new arrangement is most humiliating not only to the non-Brahmin Hindus but also to all other Indian communities like Mahomadans, Christians and Parsis except the Brahmin community. It is, indeed, very sad to note how the railway authorities have been influenced by the Brahmins who represent only a very small fraction of the Hindu population availing themselves of the advantages of railway travel. One fails to see what principles guided the railway authorities meekly to submit to the suggestion and provide for such separate arrangements. It is needless to mention that such invidious arrangements are bound to accentuate the sectional animosities that are fast dying out. Even when public temples are daily being thrown open to the so-called untouchables, the above arrangement is glaringly opposed to the reformist tendencies prevailing all over the country. No other Railway Company in India has made such communal arrangements in its trains. The M. S. M. Railway authorities will kindly note that the present arrangement has deeply stirred the feelings of the non-Brahmin communities who form 99 per cent of the Hindu population.

It is requested that the abominable distinction should be immediately dispensed with. Otherwise separate non-Brahmin cooks should be employed to cater for the non-Brahmin passengers. Why should not then Mahomedans, Christians, and Parsis also be provided with separate arrangements?

It is requested that the railway authorities will take a reasonable view of the situation and abolish the distinction immediately.—Yours, etc.

B. C. BIDNUR.

Queries

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Will any of your readers please furnish me with the following information?

(a) Are there any special hospitals in Bombay where patients suffering from the pulmonary tuberculosis are treated?

(b) Is there a special ward for such patients in the K.E.M., G.T., Maratha and other big Hospitals in the Bombay City?

(c) Whether the charges of injection tubes, X-ray photograph etc. are borne by the Hospitals in case of poor patients as the cost of injection tubes is heavy?

(d) Are there any hospitals in India where absolutely free treatment is administered to these patients?—Yours, etc.

D. L. D.

28 PERSONS ARRESTED

Procession Held Up Despite Police Bundobust At Barrackpore

CALCUTTA, Sept. 2.

Twenty-eight persons were arrested on a charge of rioting as a sequel to the disturbance near Barrackpore about 20 miles from Calcutta.

They were the members of an alleged gang which assembled in the vicinity of the mosque outside the jute mill with a view to preventing a Hindu funeral procession from passing by it with music.

It is said that the obstructionists were obdurate and the procession was held up despite the Police Officer who accompanied the procession explaining that it was past the prayer time.

The timely arrival of the Sub-Divisional Officer, with re-inforcements saved the situation. Several processionists also were hurt when some stones were thrown by the mob as the procession passed by the mosque.—United Press.

HYDER KHAN RE-ARRESTED

MADRAS, September 1.

Amir Hyder Khan "alias" Shanker was arrested last evening at Perambur Railway Station while about to board a train "en route" to Bombay.

It will be remembered that he was sentenced to 18 months rigorous imprisonment by the Chief Presidency Magistrate for alleged sedition in November 1932 and released on 20th July 1934.

Following his arrest the police searched a few houses in the city and two persons who were with him at the time of the arrest were also taken to the Commissioner's office but one of them was let off in the afternoon.—A. P.

Jamnadas Mehta's Certificate To Geneva

Says It Provides Excellent Platform For Workers

"My impressions about the International Labour Conference at Geneva" was the subject of a lecture delivered by Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, at a meeting held under the auspices of the Bombay Provincial Committee of the National Trade's Union Federation on Sunday.

Mr. N. M. Joshi presided.

Dealing with the work done at the Conference, Mr. Mehta said: "The most important question was the reduction of hours of work. There was a draft convention prepared which suggested that the working week should be 40 hours so that on account of the unemployment resulting from the recent depression and rationalisation of industry more men were likely to be unemployed. And even after the depression is over it would not be possible to reinstate the whole body of men who had been thrown out of employment. In view of that, the Director of the International Labour Office drew up, what is called, the Draft Convention for the 40-hour week. This was discussed in previous sessions and was considered by a special conference and by several sub-committees. A large bulk of opinion was in favour of the 40-hour week, but unhappily, the Employer's delegates from all over the world stoutly opposed the convention and took the unusual step of dissociating themselves from the proceedings of the Draft Committee and refused to vote or participate in the debate, so much so that in spite of the bulk of opinion in its favour, it failed to get the statutory majority.

THEY HAVE RIGHT TO LIVE

The other convention was about unemployment and it was adopted. The essence of this convention was that every Government which ratifies this convention shall be bound to provide employment relief which may take the form of compulsory or voluntary insurance or assistance. Whatever be the form of this scheme, if a worker came within the definition of unemployment he will not have to starve. This shows that in the western countries at least every human being is considered worth attention by society. This is better than the charity and philanthrophy of people so largely in vogue in this country. Unemployment insurance is an admission that every human being has a right on society to be given work or to be given unemployment insurance benefit. To my mind this convention is to be regarded as the best achievement of the last conference, and even the employees of the Government are favourably inclined towards this question.

EXCEPTIONS.

But the exceptions to this Convention are very important, because agricultural labourer is not assisted by it. In India the most intensive unemployment is among agriculturists. An amendment which I moved was not accepted owing to the idea then prevailing that although agriculture deserved good treatment, it must be separately provided for.

GOVT. & CONVENTIONS.

Every year an Expert Committee of the Conference conducts an inquiry as to how each Government that has ratified a convention works the convention. The Government of India, has, on the whole, ratified a large number of Conventions. Their record is a good one on paper. Two conventions relating to unemployment in mining and industrial labour with special reference to railways, are not being carried out by the Government in a 'bona fide' manner. Perhaps they did not appreciate fully what they have undertaken by ratifying the convention. In Bombay the Famine Relief Fund has largely been spent in the Development Department and in other parts of India agricultural unemployment has not been assisted in the manner Government reported to the Conference. Year after year since this Convention was ratified the Government of India has been able to mislead about 70 to 80 other Governments at Geneva, and let them to believe that they were making ample provisions for relief of agricultural unemployment.

HOURS CONVENTIONS

The second part related to the Geneva and Washington Conventions which dealt with the hours of work per week in the railways. These Conventions were not applied to their fullest extent by the Government of India. It had been applied in the G. I. P. and the E. I. R. and now in the E.I.R. and the North-Western. According to the convention it should have been applicable to the Category or class of work and not to a railway administration of a particular spot which the Government of India sought to do. The Government have agreed that this point had better be looked up in India than in foreign lands.

GOVT. AND TRADE DISPUTES.

The last part is the Trade Dispute Act which is becoming a dead letter in India. During the last year nearly 400 cases have arisen in India. Under the Act the Government have not only to consider applications received, but also to see whether any dispute existed. There was no need for the applications if the dispute existed. I am quite prepared to admit that although applications may not have been made in all the 400 disputes, Government were aware of all these disputes, and Government could have acted. Even in the 31 applications which were sent to the Government they have acted only in four.

EXCELLENT PLATFORM.

Commenting on the International Labour Conference, Mr. Mehta said: "it is a body which is constantly thinking about improving conditions in labour all over the world. It is an excellent platform for the working classes of the world where they could voice their grievances before the representatives of Government and Labour. In any case it is not less important than the membership to the Central or Provincial Legislature, where your decisions are only a sort of recommendation to the Government. My request to you is to take ever increasing interest in its working and increase international solidarity. There are many sympathetic people there who know that India is a

(Continued in col. 3).

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subject race and deserves sympathy. They are willing to hear your complaints independly of what the Government likes or dislikes."

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta also appealed to the audience that they should not send different delegates to the Conference during each year, but send the same person for three years at least as is done in other countries for the principal reason that the new person would find it difficult to grasp the procedure at the Conference. He said that so far as he was concerned he was giving up all his claims for the honour.

J. M. MEHTA FOR ASSEMBLY

N. T. U. F. Supports Candidature

The Provincial Committee of the National Trades-Union Federation passed resolutions on Sunday supporting the candidature of Mr. Jamnadas Mehta for the next election to the Legislative Assembly, protesting against the Trade Conciliation Act and Congratulating Mr. R. R. Bakhale for the fight he put against the Act.

A Scene at the "E" (Byculla) Ward Polling station during the election to the B. P. C. C. which came off on Sunday.

OUR LONDON LETTER

(Continued from Page 6)

tions in Great Britain in accordance with their respective political creeds. And politics in this country are inevitably settling down on a class basis because, after all, they form the base of safeguarding class interest. The White Paper constitution is delighting the hearts of the imperialists inside the British Labour Party with an outward show of its rejection. These Britishers in the Labour and Trade Union movement desire all the possible power and prosperity for their capitalists in the first instance in which they can have a certain share. Quite naturally these Labour leaders welcome the attitude of the Indian Princes, landlords and capitalists.

Congress Socialists

The Labour leaders of this country love the imperialist instrument of the White Paper and they attempt to seduce the Indian capitalist leaders to accept it. The Tory Die-hards consider that the best way of forcing Indian capitalists is by pretending to oppose the White Paper as a very radical document. Similary according to economists the issues about communal representation, about the percentage of franchise, about reserved or unreserved subjects are details of arithmetical calculations in this division of exploitation between Indian and non-Indian capitalists. To the economists thinkers and politicians, the tactics of Pundit Malaviya and his new party are of no interest except that the Malaviya Party lays a greater emphasis on communal consideration which in itself, they say, is a rotten factor of a false and rotten civilization of the present-day capitalist system of life. The appearance of a socialist system inside the Congress does not, at the same also create hope or enthusiasm in the militant working class section of Great Britain or in Europe because the early literature of the Indian socialists make it more than plain that they are using the word "Socialism" as Hitler or Henderson are doing.

Among the militant elements section of the British Working Class Movement, the new programme of the Congress is taken frankly as an avowed confession of failure by a section of the leaders of the fundamental rights of human liberty and of the economic rights of workers and peasants. The Indian supporters of India's claim to complete independence in this country are hoping that the function of the forthcoming Indian political conference in London will be organisational as well as political and that a joint and a united front organisation may arise out of the forthcoming Conference which will continue the work of the liberation of Indian peasants and workers.

London Branch Of Congress

As reported last week, an urgent meeting of the London Branch of the Indian National Congress was held on Thursday last at the offices of Mr. Indulal Yajnik in Parton Street when Dr. C. B. Vakil was in the chair. About 25 Indians were present. They included Mr. Shapoorji Saklatvala, Dr. R. M. Bhat and Professor H. P. Sastri who for several years was in China.

At the outset it was put on record that those who were present at the meeting had agreed to be the members of the London Branch, which had not functioned for sometime due to the absence of any communication from the parent body in India. The Secretary of the Branch pointed out, in reply to a question, that though his attention had been drawn to the reports appearing in the Indian newspapers in the early part of 1931, neither, he, as the Secretary of the Branch, nor any other responsible member of the Branch, had received any official communication from the Executive of the Indian National Congress in India intimating that the London Branch had been disaffiliated from the parent body. The meeting agreed with the view expressed by Dr. Vakil and Dr. Bhat that the London Branch continued to exist in spite of the reported disaffiliation. It was asserted that the London Branch had not deviated from its loyalty to the Congress as an organisation, because it stood for complete independence of India. However, the London branch was not prepared to be loyal to any individual of the Congress. It was finally decided to arrange a series of public meetings on the eve of the session of the Congress in Bombay and to formulate the views of the London Branch for presentation and consideration at the forthcoming Bombay session.

Indian Earthquake Fund

Another interesting meeting of Indians was held at the offices of the League against Imperialism during the week when much time and attention was devoted to the question of collecting funds for those who have suffered from the Indian earthquake. Mr. Reginald Bridgeman informed the meeting that Lord Reading has intimated to him that he had been negotiating with the British Government on the question of a handsome donation from the British Exchequer for the Indian Fund. Mr. Bridgeman informed the meeting that he had addressed urgent appeals for help to Lord Linlithgow, Chairman of the Agricultural Commission and of the Joint Select Committee, Lord Lothian, Chairman of the Franchise Committee that toured India, and Lord Zetland, a former Governor of Bengal, where the havoc played by the earthquake has resulted in unprecedented calamity on the people of that province. Mr. Bridgeman also informed the meeting that the Nepalese Minister in London had written to Mr. Bridgeman that he was very pleased with the steps taken by the League against Imperialism in collecting moneys for the Indian Earthquake Fund. The Minister, however, regretted that owing to his official position in this country, he could not associate himself, privately or officially, with various funds started to render help to those who have suffered from the calamity. At the same time, the Minister expressed a desire of his Government to Mr. Bridgeman that Nepal did not feel it fair to place an additional burden on the British Government and had, therefore, decided to incur all the necessary expenditure from the State Treasury in giving relief to its people.

Three different points of view regarding working-class policy in India were put by three Indian Socialists at the I. L. P. Summer school last week-end. Mr. P. M. Patel, who opened the debate expressed faith in Mahatma Gandhi, although agreeing that the Indian Socialists must carry his struggle a bit further. Ayana Angadi criticised Mahatma's policy, Mr. G. L. Puri, Secretary of the Gandhi Society in London, allied himself with the new Socialist organisation within the Indian National Congress.

Commenting on these speeches, the "New Leader" says: "It was noticeable how the Indian speakers paid tributes to the stand of the I. L. P. on the Indian issue. Mr. Puri said that the I. L. P. is the only working class movement in Britain which is capable of commanding the respect of the Indian workers and peasants.

Shaw On British Hypocrisy

Bernard Shaw criticised English hypocrisy when he presided at a lecture given by Madame Levinsaya, the pianist, at Malvern on Saturday night, in connection with the New Health Summer School. Commenting on her address on "A new technique of living," Mr. Shaw said: "That does not concern me very much, because as I am in my 79th year. It is rather late for me to get a new technique of living. I would have to acquire a new life before that would have any effect for me. But I would like to know how I should have lived. I am fairly convinced that I have not always been successful in finding out the right path, and there is still time for me to find salvation."

Shaw went on: "As you are a generally English audience, I may safely assume that none of you have any technique of living at all—that you have tumbled through life as best you can. In all questions of this kind you have to consider the psychical fact that in English society everybody has grown up on hypocrisy. That is what makes people so extremely awkward in many ways. It is not a mere physical awkwardness, but very few people know how to behave nicely and tactfully and get through life. The reason is owing to this general demand for hypocrisy. If you are a female you are taught to behave like a lady, and you know perfectly well you are not a lady, but merely a human being. And if you are a man you are taught not to be a man, but a gentleman. There is a very great difference between an ordinary human man and a gentleman. I have long been convinced that the notion that the brain is in your head is a complete mistake. I have known men who have brains in their fingers and none in their heads whatever in the ordinary sense. You often find an extraordinary clever and inventive mechanic who, if you does, is pitiably helpless. A brain is a thing that is all over you. A football player's brains are in his shins or in his toes."

Madame Levinskaya said that the basis of her new technique of living was to teach people how to co-ordinate their muscular actions with their brain. So few people," she said, "have any sort of co-ordination in their ordinary everyday actions. I once told a well-known doctor that 90 per cent. of the English people have no co-ordination. He replied: "I entirely disagree with you; 98 per cent. have no co-ordination."

Reformatory Has Achieved .. What Jails Could Not

Out Of 33,000 Restricted, 18,000 Released From Operations Of Criminal Tribes Act

LAHORE, (By Mail).

"I buy, maintain and educate criminals at Government expense, and sell them gratis to the public at large as loyal and law abiding Citizens" said Sardar Bahadur Sardar Hari Singh, Deputy Commissioner of Criminal Tribes, and Inspector-General of Reformatory Schools, Punjab in the course of an address on "Criminal Reclamation" at the Lahore Rotary Club.

The habit of divesting other people of their belongings came to be regarded as their lawful or their unlawful occupation and it continued for ages. These people were driven away from India and even across the sea to Europe and in the course of these excursions they helped themselves with what they could lay their hands upon.

As a result of this the members of Criminal Tribes particularly the wandering sections made the deserts of Bikaner and Bahawalpur their base of operations and the fertile plain of Punjab formed their favourite hunting ground. This menace increased gradually in proportions and in the first decade of the present century the trouble grew so acute that it was considered absolutely necessary to apply an effective check to their depredations.

GENERAL ROUND-UP.

Criminal tribes Act of 1911 was brought into operation in Punjab in 1914, the Punjab Government appointed a Committee to investigate the conditions of the wandering and settled Criminal Tribes of the Punjab with a view to prepare a scheme for the proper control of these tribes.

As a result of this a general round up was arranged in January 1917. 33,000 male adults who had already been declared as members of Criminal Tribes owing to their being addicted to the systematic commission of non-bailable offences, were traced and registered. The members of the wandering tribes were restricted to the limits of the Police Station in which they were found and the members of the settled tribes were restricted to the limits of the villages in which they resided.

Each individual was then classified in proportion to the degree of his criminality and settlements of three classes were organised at various places, to receive members of Criminal Tribes, whom it was not considered safe to leave in the districts.

The Reformatory Settlement at Amritsar was meant for the worst characters and the Industrial settlements established at various places, were meant for men who could be trusted with certain amount of liberty, while the Agricultural Settlements were meant for comparatively well behaved individuals who for their complete reformation stood in need of means of livelihood and health influences to wean them from the evil habits to which they were addicted in the past.

Changes from one class to another have been taking place frequently as improvement in the conduct of detenues became visible and most of the men, who are now working in the Industrial and Agricultural Settlements had to pass through the stringent control and disciplined life in the Reformatory Settlement Amritsar.

CRIMINALS NOT BORN.

Continuing the speaker said: "Criminals are made and not born. Given opportunities they reform. In the reformatories the change is perceptible. A large number of them have adopted religion in one form or another and offer their prayers regularly. Men who were known to be in habit of pawning their women in lieu of interest of a small loan, now defend their honour like free men, while all of them earn their living by honest means. The settlers have at their own expense mosques at three places, a Gurdawara at one place and a mandir at another and the average daily attendance at these religious places is even better than in free villages.

Superstitions forbade some, the building of or residing in roofed houses whereas the tradition of others tabooed their taking milk or other fresh food even bathing. Now these very people live in well built houses, which they keep clean and tidy. Men, women and children bathe regularly, wear decent clothes and take fresh well-cooked food.

LIVING AS HONEST MEN.

The results of this bold experiment achieved so far are quite beyond the expectation of even the originators of the scheme. Of 33,000 individuals, who were originally registered and restricted nearly 18,000 have, as a result of complete reformation, been released from the operations of the Criminal Tribes Act, and are now living among others as free citizens and subsist on the proceeds of their honest occupations, which they have adopted.

It is admitted on all hands that systematic criminal operations on the part of the hereditary Criminal tribesmen have now became a thing of the past and in the words of these criminals themselves 'what could not be achieved by the Jails has been achieved by the Amritsar Reformatory." The wandering Criminal Tribesmen are no longer a terror to the country side. All these who were brought to the Amritsar Reformatory were once a curse to the society. Of these no less than 1,709 have been released after complete reformation and are now living as honest men. Only a very few of them showed tendency towards criminal life and had to be brought back to the Reformatory.

CO-OP. CREDIT SOCIETIES.

All the Settlements are equipped with Co-operative Supply and Credit Societies and as a result of the efforts of these, who had never handled a plough in the past or followed any honest occupation, the assets of these societies amount to Rs. 1,78,631.

I remember an interesting incident in this connection: A short time before the Shahdara Settlement was established complaints were received from Shahdara town relating to the members of Criminal tribes, who visited the bazaar, with the object of purchasing the necessities of life. It was decided to locate a shop in the Settlement. This annoyed the settlers whose tradition tabooed shopping. The leading men from among them came to me in a body to represent that if the shop is started in the Settlement it will disgrace them in the eyes of their womenfolk, who considered it below the dignity of their male members to buy anything from a shop and who prefer their bringing their requirements as a result of their nightly excursions. It was with great difficulty that they were reconciled to the idea of having a shop in the Settlement and those very men are now managing their Co-operative Shops most successfully in some places and have large assets to lay by for their future requirements.—A. P.

BACK FROM RUSSIA

(Continued from Page 6)

masses in the East and the West and everywhere under Moscow's leadership and under her guidance all other capitalist countries will be compelled by the pressure of their own proletarians to maintain peace and to give way to the masses for their economic reconstruction out of the capitalist chaos. Moscow will be a city where men and women of all nations will go, as they must, for learning, seeking and obtaining solidarity, unity and progress. Leningrad will worthily keep pace as the Oceanic gateway to Moscow. The mighty industrial development, say of textiles at Ivanova, of motor industry at Gorki, of artificial rubber and engineering at Yaroslav fills one with amazement because we were all brought up in the capitalist tradition that as Rome was not built in a day, undeveloped countries and victims of capitalism must continue to sacrifice themselves for another 75 to 100 years before daring to come out of the chaos of capitalism."

"Standing around these industrial concerns," proceeded Mr. Saklatvala, "and looking not only at their mechanical and technical perfections, but looking at the new manhood and the new womanhood that the dictatorship of the proletariat has evolved, one gets lost in amazement, and yet to a born Bolshevik, it all looks so simple to remove the terrors of capitalism, the obstacles of individualist in the way of human progress and to destroy that sordid selfishness of the few human being and to let mankind follow the path of rapid progress, culture, happiness and liberty by means of the power of science, industry and art.

Asiatic Republics

At Karan, I got the first glimpse of an oriental republic in the Soviet Union. The Tartar Republic is, of course, situated in the European territory and is a member of the Russian Socialist Federation.

"Coming to the Asiatic states and considering the relative position of the people of the mountains and of the desert in these regions up to the time of the revolution, one finds the triumph of Sovietism much greater even than in Moscow. The dictatorship of the proletariat was indescribably greater than that of the people in European Russia. Capitalism, imperialism, religious domination have all been operating upon these peoples, the Uzbeks, the Tadgiks, and the Turkemans and a hundred little tribal groups in the mountain passes with a more permanent and crushing oppression than mere exploitation of their labour power. They were treated as the mere animals of the human species. When the 1917 revolution broke out, the shrewd capitalist exploiters of mankind had with absolute certainty counted upon easily taking over this Southern part of the Soviet territory from the Black Sea to the borders of the Singkian province, by the simple process of making a pompous appearance. But the masses triumphed and in spite of severence of connection, they managed to get the news how the revolutionaries were tenaciously holding on around the Volga. To-day in the villages and in the factories, you see middle-aged and old men and even a good few women who relate with sparkling eyes how they fought and what they did to drive the anti-revolutionaries out of their lines.

Power Of Suffering

To sum up, Mr. Saklatvala said the revolutionaries on the day they took part in the revolution on the side of Lenin, at one stroke destroyed the arrogance of many centuries of the Russians and the Persians and the Turks around them. For ten years they showed not only the art of fighting but the art of suffering, making sacrifices, cheerfully bearing terrible hunger, calmly watching incendiarism and plunder that destroyed their homes, their belongings, their cattle, but all the time standing firm in their resolve and in their will to win the revolution. They understood the sound Communism of Lenin as against the bogus revolution of Kerensky and the sham socialism of the kulaks. They understood the simple principle of land for the people, factories for the workers, food for the people and power of dictatorships for the workers and the peasants. They won, Comrade Lenin had gone, but as the revolution never dies, Comrade Stalin keeps his place and after the winning of the revolution comes the socialist construction under proletarian control and administration.

Amazing Revolution

"Your eyes can scarcely believe it", declared Mr. Saklatvala, "as to how quickly these people, vilified for centuries, have gained the power and capacity of men by winning the liberty and right of men. Young and old, men and women, tutor themselves, new alphabets are created where none existed, new literature is developing, books by the thousands are published in national languages, newspaper reading has become a more common habit than with the educated petty-bourgeois in the capitalist countries. They not only read newspapers, they make newspapers. Every factory, every school, even the children's kindergartens, every farm and village, every workingmen's club has got its wall newspaper. They go to technical schools for knowledge of science and engineering, people who never saw a bicycle, a watch or a pen-knife, in their lives, stand before complicated machines and they handle them and work them and produce goods of all kinds in a fairly satisfactory manner. Cotton mills, silk mills, boot factories, vegetable oil factories, tea factories, chemical manufactures, zinc smelting, hydro-electric power works, printing, mechanical shops, machinery making, locomotive construction, nothing, nothing daunts or appals these peoples, girls and young women who have been behind the veil are handling large machines, are passing examinations as engineers and forewomen. At the Baku oil refinery, one of the most complicated chemical processes, the head superintendent of a department using up-to-date American plant is an Asiatic woman kept entirely ignorant and illiterate up till 1920, and examples are too numerous everywhere to be given."

Their Pride

In conclusion, Mr. Saklatvala said, the success of Sovietism is more surprising. It is not the Red Army from Moscow that is required to keep the new elements in check and on the right path, but it is the village Soviet and the collective farm committees that do it. They find out how to deal with their enemies and who their enemies are. To become a communist and to be accepted as a competent and capable and serviceable member of the Communist Party, is now the pride and goal of life of these peasants in the collective farms. They see with their eyes and with their experience of the past, what Sovietism and Communism has done for liberty, for prosperity and for giving them an enlightened and cultural life instead of being despised and scorned and treated as animals. The Red Army is helpful to them in various ways in the administration of the farms. They, their boys and girls, give their share in the making of the Red Army itself. The entire effect of a homogeneous development and realisation of the blessings of Communism and Sovietism and the wisdom and the need of following Communist leadership is clearly greater upon these most despised and exploited human beings, than upon the men and women in Moscow.

"Not crazy but stark mad people or unscrupulous political fanatics, with their mentality enslaved by capitalism alone can now talk of red imperialism, of the incapacity of farm workers to become a socialist society and a socialist State, of the incapacity of Asiatic peasantry to keep pace with advanced European proletariat, and of the terror of Red Armies dictating to a mass of unwilling men and women. The whole thing is sheer madness and a man's journey in Asiatic countries will be a wholesome remedy for anybody. Communism is right, Stalin is right, Sovietism is right and the U. S. S. R. is safe, is permanent, and is going to triumph over the world of capitalism."

A LIVING SEISMOGRAPH

Nurse Senses Earthquakes From Thousand Miles Away

Earthquakes in distant countries are recorded in London on a seismograph.

But at Haslemere, Surrey lives a woman who can feel an earthquake, even if it is happening on the other side of the world.

She is a tall and handsome nurse—Miss A. Sellwood.

Since she was nine years old her body has acted as a human seismograph.

Her first experience of her baffling gift was to feel a shaking and to be thrown violently to the ground.

Friends with her felt nothing, but it was discovered later that there had been an earthquake at that moment.

Since then she has felt earthquakes regularly—sometimes nearly every day.

Doctors say that her gift is due to the abnormal amount of electricity in her body.

P. G. WODEHOUSE'S FILM FEES

U. S. Government Claims £50,140 Income-Tax

Even the resourceful supervalet Jeeves, whom Mr. P. G. Wodehouse created to solve all human problems, would stand baffled before the famous novelists latest "spot of bother."

For the United States Government have filed a suit for the recovery of over £50,000 unpaid income taxes on the American earnings of the British humorist and his wife.

But P. G., who is at the moment staying with his wife at an hotel in Le Touquet, took the news with Olympic calm when informed over the telephone by the "News Chronicle."

"Oh, I thought the amount was more; it certainly used to be," he said.

This has been going on for so long," he added, "and we have sent so many representatives over to U. S. A."

Then he turned the matter over, not to Jeeves, but to his wife.

"But look here," he said, "my wife had better talk to you; she knows much more about it.

MRS. WODEHOUSE SEES IT THROUGH

Mrs. Wodehouse then took over the receiver. In a businesslike tone she said:

"Yes, the last person we sent over was a member of a firm of West End chartered accountants. He has only just returned and says he has been making some arrangement. More than that I don't know."

Asked what their future plans were, she replied: "I don't know. We have taken a house here, but we are taking a holiday and I don't think we shall be back in England for a little while."

The U. S. Internal Revenue Department say that half of the £50,000 claimed represents unpaid taxes for the years 1925 to 1931 inclusive, and the other half penalties for non-payment.

It was hinted that the Government would distrain on Mr. Wodehouse's book and film royalties in America.

FILM RIGHTS PURCHASED

The film rights of Mr. P. G. Wodehouse's nobel "Piccadilly Jim" have been purchased by the Metro-Goldwyn Mayer interests, says Reuter's Hollywood correspondent.

Mr. Rovert Montgomery will probably play the title role.

JAPAN'S PUPPET STATE

Army Suggests Nomination Of Ex-War Minister As Ambassador

The newspaper "Nichi Nichi" declares that Government officials are intensely opposed to the army's plan for the appointment of General Araki, a former War Minister, in succession to General Hishikari as Ambassador to Manchukuo believing such an appointment to be injurious to international relations (writes the Tokio correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian.")

General Hayashi, the War Minister, told the "Mainichi" that while the army would like a curtailment of responsibilities in Manchukuo the actual situation does not permit of this, since it is necessary to provide facilities for the permanent stationing of troops in Manchukuo, as well as to secure a big expansion of the aerial forces.

A CONFERENCE.

Tokio Aug. 11.—A conflict between the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the War Office over the status of the Japanese Ambassador to Manchukuo is expected to be settled at a conference which opens next week between representatives of the two Ministeries and of the Ministry of Overseas Affairs. The object of the conference is stated to be regularise Japanese administration and organisations in Manchukuo.

All three Ministries are agreed, according to the Rengo Agency, upon the vital principle that the independence and sovereignty of Manchukuo shall be fully respected, but there is a difference of views regarding the post of Ambassador to Hsinking (the Manchukuan capital). The Ambassador at present also holds the additional offices of commander of the Kwantung army and Governor General of the Kwantung leased territory.

The Foreign Office maintains that the Ambassador should be under the control of the Foreign Minister, like other Ambassadors, while the War Office contends that he should be placed under the direct control of the Premier.

It is generally believed here that the Foreign Office view for a division of the functions will prevail and that the Government of the Kwantung leased territory will be handed over to a Governor, who will be under the control of the Minister of Overseas Affairs—Reuter.

HISTORY OF PROF. POOHPOOH'S RACIAL THEORY

"Made By Half-Wits For Half-wits"

When the subject of nationalism was debated at the sixteenth congress of the International Confederation of Students in Nottingham in mail week Mr. Sydney Herbert, lecturer in history and international politics at the University College of Wales, Aberystwyth said that from the anthropological point of view there was no pure race. The racial theory as it was being exploited in Europe was a theory made by half-wits for half-wits.

A man might be a British subject, but that did not make him an Englishman. Citizenship was one thing national affinity another. Language provided no objective test of a person's national affinity. It did not tell people to what national group a person in fact belonged. Scottish people felt themselves to be a different national group from the English, but their language was simply a dialect.

They were forced to the conclusion that nationality was a subjective thing, a state of mind based upon a state of feeling. It arose from the fact that they were much more like some people than others. As a political force nationalism was necessarily anti-democratic and illiberal and a danger to peace. It always had in it the seeds of war.

INDIA'S DEFENCE PROBLEM

Sir P. Sivaswamy Deplores Lack Of Martial Spirit Among Youths

MYSORE, August 31.

Addressing Indian youths under the auspices of the University Union, Sir P. S. Sivaswamy dwelt at length on India's internal defence which he said was essentially a civic responcibility. He gave facts to show how acceleration of the pace of Indianisation of the army was rendered almost impossible at present by what he described as temperamental deficiency, deplorable lack of martial spirit, apathy for service in the ranks and inordinate preference of youths for Officers' Commission.

He made a strong plea for close and serious study of the problem of Indianisation which he thought was the only means to secure a permanent reduction of the Army expenditure.—A.P.

NO MORE "UNKNOWN WOMAN" IN DIVORCE CASES

British Law To Be Amended To Prevent Abuses

A thorough overhaul of Divorce Court procedure to put a stop to abuses of the law will be made after the Long Vacation, which ends in the first week of October, says the "Sunday Express."

The principal reforms aimed at are the prevention of the arranged divorce and of what a judge has described as the "naked blackmail" of the guilty partner by the wife or husband who has obtained the decree nisi.

There exists a highly organised business with branches throughout the country for "arranging" divorces.

A large number of women are employed as professional correspondents.

Many of the smaller hotels work in with these "divorce agents." The proper entries are made, no questions are asked, a room is taken—but not occupied—and at the right time the evidence thus manufactured is available.

In future much stricter inquiry will be made into cases which are suspected of being thus arranged.

A determined attempt will be made to abolish the "unknown woman" type of case.

A statutory declaration will have to be made that any misconduct which has occurred has not been committed for the purpose of rendering a divorce possible.

The "blackmail" referred to means the practice of refusing to apply to have a decree nisi made absolute unless the divorced partner agrees to increase the maintenance allowance already approved by the court or makes a substantial lump sum payment.

The law will probably be amended so that after a fixed time every decree nisi will automatically become absolute unless the King's Proctor intervenes.

FRANCE SNUBS JAPAN

Declines To Notify Latter Regarding French Troops Drilling Movements In Manchoukuo

The Commander of the French North China Troops in Tientsin formally has declined the Japanese request.

In the middle of June, Colonel Giga addressed a request to the Commanders of the North China Troops of foreign countries desiring that they would communicate to him in advance, if their troops were planning military drill near Manchoukuo territory.

The British Commander declined to comply with the Japanese request on July 20.

UNDERTRIALS WHO TRIED TO ESCAPE

Interprovincial Conspiracy Case Echo

CALCUTTA, September 1.

Four undertrial political prisoners, who tried to escape from the Central Jail, Alipore, on July 31st were placed on trial before the S D. O Alipore, who framed charges against them. All of them were being tried in the Interprovincial Conspiracy Case before the Alipore Special Tribunal.

It was alleged that seven undertrial prisoners were seen to come out of the cell and jump into the space between the inner and outer wall. One of them tied the door of the shed with a napkin, when the convict warder shouted for help and another accused attacked the warder with an iron rod.

Four of the accused namely Niranjan Ghosal, Sitanath De, Purnananda Dasgupta and Haripada De got up on the shoulders of the other two and with a rope made of cloth tied together scaled the wall and escaped.

Haripada was re-arrested afterwards while the other three are still at large.

The hearing was adjourned.—A. P.

ANOTHER HYDRO-ELECTRIC WORKS

To Be Constructed At Gerusoppa Falls

MYSORE (By Mail)

It has now been decided to make arrangements for the construction of another Hydro-Electric Works at the Gerusoppa Falls in Shimoga district. The river Sharvati falls there from a height of about a thousand feet. The spot is on the border of the Mysore State adjoining the Bombay Presidency and it has got a very beautiful natural scenery.

It is visited by thousands of spectators every year. Negotiations were going on between the Bombay and Mysore Governments regarding the matter and they have not yet arrived at a satisfactory settlement.

The total quantity of power that can be generated at the new works is estimated at 20,000 H. P. —United Press.

Dr. L. Bornand, PARISIAN EXPERT, certifies the purity of **AFGHAN SNOW**

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Ottawa Agreement Detrimental To Indian Trade

PREFERENTIAL SCHEME BLOCKS INDIAN AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS

Federation Of Indian Chambers Of Commerce Draws Attention Of Govt. To Proposal Of Reciprocal Trade Negotiations

AHMEDABAD, (By Mail).

"A close examination of the working of the Trade Agreement as disclosed in the Government Report will justify the conclusion that the commercial and industrial interests and the general public were correct in assessing the value of preferences to India for her exports of agricultural produce", states the Secretary of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry, Ahmedabad, in the course of a letter to the Secretary to the Government of India, Commerce Department on the report submitted by the Government on the working of the scheme of preference resulting from the Ottawa Trade Agreement

U. K.'s IMPROVEMENT

The letter adds, "On the other hand if we examine the effect of import, the United Kingdom was able to secure an improvement in her position as supplier of manufactured goods in the Indian market. There was another aspect which was put forward by the Ottawa delegation and the Government of India regarding the grant of preference for the agricultural produce of India and if we refer to the debates of the Legislative Assembly we find that hopes were entertained by the Government and their supporters in the Assembly, for a substantial increase not only in the exports of agricultural produce from India but even in the production and acreage under cultivation for several of the chief agricultural commodities in the country, such as rice, tea, coffee, jute, linseed and tobacco.

PREFERENCE SCHEME

Regarding preference scheme to the letter states:—

"It will be found in a number of cases that the preference has put a stop to creation of direct markets between India and other foreign countries and it has tended more and more to the creation of export trade at London markets. This is a feature the seriousness of which ought to be fully realised by the Government of India and the trades concerned in India as this tendency will be the obstacle in the promotion of internationalism in the trade relations betwen the different countries of the world. The Ottawa Agreement have created a situation which is responsible for the attitude of France and Italy developing their own Colonial resources to the detriment of the agricultural countries in the British Empire, and the country that will suffer most in this group will be India because of any absence of organisation and use of up to date agricultural machinery in developing her agricultural resource. In examining the export trade of India it was everywhere clear that India stood to lose while in competition with other Dominions in the markets of the United Kingdom.

In examining the import trade of India as detailed down in Chapter 11 of the report, it will be found that the position of the United Kingdom in the import trade has been gradually improving since the grant of preference to her manufactured articles In a number of cases the United Kingdom was able to regain her former position at the cost of foreign suppliers.

INDIA'S MARKETS REDUCED

Improvement in the United Kingdom's import trade with India has substantially reduced the extent of market available in India for other foreign countries. In these days when every country is trying to adjust her balance of trade with every other country with it has any trade relations it would be very difficult for India to restrict the scope of her foreign customers by allowing preferential tariffs to the manufactures of the United Kingdom. The result of such an arrangement would be that the foreign countries would find out other suppliers of raw materials with which they can enter into reciprocal treaties and India would stand to lose under the preference scheme unless she enters into reciprocal treaties with other foreign countries. It is for the Government of India to realise how far such an arrangement is possible. But for the present the Committee feel that the Government of India under the Ottawa Agreement are unnecessarily creating obstacles in the smooth trade relations between India and her chief customers abroad.

Extending White Policy To New British Guinea?

"Action Of Australian Govt. Is Illegal" Says Mr. Natarajan

Mr. K Natarajan, the Hon. Secretary of the Imperial Citizenship Association, in the course of a letter to the Secretary of Government of India, Department of Education, Health and Lands, writes:

There was strong opposition from a considerable section of South African Indians to the very idea of expatriation to other lands. They broke away from the South African Indian Congress which had agreed to cooperate with the Committee set up by the Union Government of South Africa, to investigate the possibility of a Colonization Scheme, and formed another organisation of their own to oppose any colonisation scheme.

The Council of the Association regret the delay in submitting their views but the delay has been of great advantage as the Council have now before them the statements made by the Hon'ble Sir Fazl-i-Hussain in the Council of State in reply to two motions relating to the Committee's recommendations. The Council note with satisfaction that the Government of India regard a scheme intended to confine emigration to a part of the world which no other country cares to colonize, as tantamount to the segregation of Indians to use the felicitous words of Sir Fazli-i-Hussain, in a Harijan Colony.

They also note with equal satisfaction the Hon'ble Member's declaration, in speaking of Mr. P. N. Sapru's resolution, that the Government of India could not, owing to financial reasons, undertake any colonization scheme of the kind suggested in the Committee's Report. But the Council of the Association respectfully submit that even apart from financial considerations, there are insuperable objections to dumping down any section of the Indian population in a wild and derelict country which the North British Charter Company, with its resources in men and money, has utterly failed to develop and will be glad to get off its hands.

"BRING IT TO LEAGUE'S NOTICE"

The Colonization Committee itself admits that the other two possible areas of colonization, namely, British Guiana and New Guinea, are not available for various reasons. While on this point, the Council wish to call the attention of the Government of India to the illegality of the action of the Australian Commonwealth Government in extending its White Australian policy to the mandated territory of British New Guinea. The Council request that the Indian delegation to the next session of the League of Nations Assembly may be instructed to bring this matter to the notice of the League. The Council also protest against the assumption in the Colonization Report that Indians should not under any circumstances look forward to have the same opportunities as other nations to emigrate, settle and carry on cultural and commercial intercourse in all parts of the world including those from which they are now kept out by the arbitrary and unjust action of certain Western powers.

"ABOLISH BARRIERS"

The Council, in conclusion, wish to place on record their emphatic opinion that the only honourable means of relieving Indian suggestion in Natal is to abolish the barriers to their free movement in the different provinces of the Union and to allow Indian opportunities with the rest of the population to raise themselves in the economic social and education scale so as to become worthy citizens of the South African Union in which full 80 per cent of them were born. The undertaking in the Cape Agreement of 1927 to treat the Indian population as integral part of the South African Union and to assist them to advance to the level of the white population should be carried out. The Council of the Association respectfully suggest that the Government of India should take every opportunity of bringing home to the Union Government their plain duty to do so.

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PROTECTION JUSTIFIED TO INDIA'S KEY INDUSTRY

Question Was About Quantum Of Protection, Says Sir J. Bhore In Council Of State

SIMLA, Sept. 1.

The Council of State met to-day with the Petroleum Bill and the Iron and Steel Protection Bill on the agenda paper.

At question time Mr. Hallett informed Mr. Banerjee that there are at present 496 detenus in the Deoli Camp jail, all of whom are Bengalis. Property confiscated by Government under Section 17 B of the Indian Criminal Law Amendment Act had not been restored

PETROLEUM BILL.

On the motion by Mr. Mitchell the House passed the Petroleum Bill as passed by the Assembly without much discussion. Both Mr. Chari and Mr. Mehrotra who spoke on the motion for consideration welcomed the Bill.

STEEL BILL

Moving consideration of the Steel Bill Mr. Stewart, Commerce Secretary, reviewed the salient points of the measure as amended by the Select Committee and passed by the Lower House. He referred to the continuous enjoyment by India of sending Indian Pig-iron free into the United Kingdom. Regarding the rerolling industry he said that if Tatas did not supply steel billets at a fair price already calculated the Government would take steps to remove the revenue duty on steel billets so that an alternative supply would be available to the rerolling industry at a fair price.

TIN PLATE INDUSTRY.

As regards the tinplate industry, he hoped that good counsel would prevail between tinplate industry company and Tatas to adjust their prices; otherwise the Government would take steps to safeguard the interests of the consumers and importers of tinplate. Finally Mr Stewart hoped that at the end of seven years period of protection, steel industry would be permanently established.

Mr Hossain Imam asked what the value was of restoration of ten percent revenue duty on structurals

Sir Alan Parsons:—I am unable to give the exact position but for the purposes of the debate I think it is negligible.

TATA'S AND B. N. W. RLY.

Mr. Gladstone (Bengal, European) wholeheartedly supporting the Bill referred with approval to the views of Sir Leslie Hudson in the Lower House. He feared that too little had been heard about the consumer and affirmed that for the purposes of industrialisation of the country cheap steel was necessary. The consumer would expect to see within the next few years a substantial progress made by Tatas towards greater efficiency and lower prices. The proposal to levy an excise duty on steel ingots was a departure from the Tariff Board's proposals and he expressed his opposition to it in principle. Lastly, he referred to the rumour of a secret arrangement between Tatas and the B. N. W. Railway whereby Tatas products would be carried at exceptionally low freights and wanted the Commerce Secretary to take the House into his confidence if such arrangements existed and to explain the details

WHY EXCISE DUTY.

Mr. Mohammad Suhrawardy supporting the bill agreed that the industry, being national, deserved protection but object to the imposition of excise duty before the state of overproduction had been reached. He hoped that Tatas would employ an adequate number of Muslims.

MYSORE IRON WORKS

Sir K Menon said that protection given to Tatas on the last occasion had achieved only one result, namely, a national industry had been built but the market still remained flooded with foreign iron and steel and apart from the rerolling industry no other industry had grown and the production of steel was still in monopolistic hands. The Mysore Iron Works were running at a handicap of twenty rupees per ton for using charcoal rather than coal which the Tatas used. Excise duty on Tatas ingots would considerably reduce this handicap. He asked the Government to consider with utmost care and consideration the recommendation of the Assembly in the Select Committee that the Government should come to the rescue of Tatas in view of this duty on Tatas products and the resultant advantage to the Mysore Steel Works so that the Mysore works might not suffer.

TATAS AND BENGALIS.

Mr. Bannerji objected to the duty on galvanised sheets as it caused great handicap particularly to Bengal peasants. He protested against some individuals urging that Tatas should employ non-Bengalis. The speaker said that Bengalis deserved special treatment at the hands of Tatas in view of the fact that Bengalis had toiled hard in Tatas from the early days of the Company and the first person who discovered iron ore in India was a Bengali.

Mr P. N. Sapru supporting the Bill described Tatas as good type of employers treating the workers well. India needed to be industrialised as one of the means of solving the country's poverty To the extent this bill helped the basic industry to maintain itself, it was welcome. But the excise duty on steel ingots which amounted to thirty lakhs annually to be paid by Tatas would prove to be a burden on the industry and consequently on the consumer. Why should Britain get preference without "Quid Pro Quo" for India and why should continental goods be shut out. Why not impose a uniform revenue duty on all countries and bring the anti-dumping Bill against those countries which uneconomically competed with India.

INDIA'S KEY INDUSTRY.

Sir Joseph Bhore said this was the last major protection measure which he would pilot as Commerce Member. It was a matter of satisfaction that it referred to India's key industry. This industry had justified the protection already granted and there was general agreement that it should be extended for another seven years. The question was about the quantum of protection. Too much had been said about the differential duty.

Sir Joseph Bhore quoted statistics to prove that Continental countries were competing at uneconomical prices and if a uniform duty suggested by Mr. Sapru was accepted, it would prove to be a totally unnecessary burden on the British importer and the Indian consumer.

PREFERENTIAL DUTY.

The principle of preferential duty had been accepted by the legislature and it was not a question of empire sentiment but advantage to the Indian consumer Sir Joseph Bhore again quoted statistics to show that the duty had been reduced on all imported articles except two in which there were slight increase. If continental prices were stabilised Government would adjust the level of duty accordingly so that the Indian consumer did not suffer or the Continental importer was not under an unnecessary handicap.

Further discussion will be held on Monday.

Council adjourned till Monday —A. P

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Remedy For Depression In Coal Trade

Lower Cost Of Production By Reducing Railway Freights, Says Neogy

SIMLA, (By Mail).

An informal conference of Government members and a few members of the Assembly took place immediately after the Assembly adjourned after His Excellency the Viceroy's Speech to consider the depression in coal trade. Sir Frank Noyce presided.

Others present were:—Mr. Perry, Secretary, Industries and Labour Department; Sir Guthrie Russel, Chief Commissioner of Railways; Mr. K.C. Neogy; Mr. S. C. Mitra; Mr. A.H. Ghuznavi; Mr. H.P. Mody; Mr. Vidyasagar Pandya, Mr. R.P. Bagla; Lala Hariraj Swarup; Mr. S. C. Sen; Mr. R.S. Pandit; Seth Abdullah Harroon, Mr. Gaya Prasad Singh; Mr. G P. Morgan; Mr. Anklesaria and Mr. Sadiq Hosain.

CONTROL OF OUTPUT.

Initiating the discussions, Mr. Sen, it is understood, stated that the three principal coal associations had agreed that there should be some control of output in the interest of the trade itself.

Sir Frank Noyce was of opinion that the demand for 20 per cent. restriction was impossible to meet, but Government would consider the tentative proposal of 5 per cent. reduction of the 1933 production. Excepting Bombay and Assam, all the other provinces had forwarded their opinions on the Coal Restriction Scheme. Sir Frank Noyce stated that consumers' interests should be adequately represented in the Coal Control Board if and when it is formed.

IN CONSUMERS' INTERESTS.

Speaking on behalf of the mills which are one of the greatest consumers of coal, Mr. Mody agreed that the economic prices of coal should be maintained but the interests of the consumer must be safeguarded. It was difficult to accept 1930-31 and 1931-32 as representative years in the matter of coal output. The real solution of the problem, according to him, lay in the adjustment in the railway freights than the adjustment of output. The railways are giving more favourable freights to crude oil than to coal. It is necessary that the 15 per cent. surcharge in railway freights should be taken off.

Mr K.C. Neogy pointed out that some of the coal miners were paying royalties although they were not working their mines in the expectation that at times of war or any other emergency they would get better benefits. Under the restriction scheme they will suffer as the mines are not in working condition for many years. The State railways have restricted their production to a large extent but the State-owned and company-managed railways have been increasing their production —a point which should be specially considered.

SEPARATE QUOTAS.

Mr. S. C. Sen said that small collieries which had closed for the time being on account of uneconomic coal price cannot be expected to remain closed under the restriction scheme Provision should be made for giving them the right to dispatch coal, but at lower percentage than the existing collieries. As regards the transferability of quotas there should be separate quotas for each grade of coal and transfer should be allowed among each other.

CASE OF BENGAL.

Attention was drawn by Mr. S. C. Mitra to the fact that apart from consuming manufacturers in factories and mills there is large consumption of soft coke, coal, at least in Bengal, by a considerable number of people for fuel purposes, and even a slight rise in price will affect them prejudicially. He further urged that if there is no restriction in Indian States the whole scheme will prove a failure. Government should not also lose sight of the fact that rise in prices will drive consumers to other substitutes. The real remedy would, therefore, be to lower the cost of production by reducing railway freights and withdrawing the surcharge and not restricting the output.

SIR FRANK'S ASSURANCE.

Sir Frank Noyce assured the members that due consideration would be given to all the points raised in the course of discussion and promised that if the scheme was accepted, half the number of members in the Control Board will be representatives of consumers' interests and the other half will represent colliery owners with an independent Chairman.—United Press.

Entirely free from animal fat

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Lest Beauty fail . . .

guard your complexion with nature's own pure oils

A fine, smooth skin is an irresistible attraction: fortunately, an attraction anyone can have. The first necessity is gentle, thorough cleansing: "501" Toilet Soap, with its rich, creamy lather, is ideal for this purpose because it is made from pure natural oils and contains no harsh chemicals to irritate or dry the skin. It cleanses not only the surface but deep down in the pores —washes away impurities that might cause blemishes.

Pure and mild and delicately scented with Jasmine, "501" Toilet Soap is astonishingly low in price

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DON'T

Let the shadow of old age darken your happiness. Look and feel young. Keep the love of your sweetheart and keep your husband your lover.

Be happy yourself and keep them as happy as you are. OATINE CREAM will help you, first to become beautiful, then to remain beautiful. Regularly massaging the face, neck and arms for a few minutes every night at bedtime will make your skin clear, smooth, supple and glowing with health.

OATINE SNOW used every day will preserve and protect that perfect beauty from sun, dust, wind and rain. Oatine Cream nightly. Oatine Snow daily. These two comprise all that is necessary for developing preserving and maintaining beauty indefinitely.

THE OATINE Co.: Parsi Bazar Street, Bombay.

70 Lakhs Spent Over Long Period Of 12 Years

MADRAS GOVT. COMMUNIQUE ON WORK DONE FOR UPLIFT OF HARIJANS

MADRAS, (By Mail).

The Madras Government have published a communique giving a summary of the work done by the Government hitherto for the economic, social and educational uplift of the Harijans.

Co-operative Societies have been organised for giving loans for agricultural purposes; for general credit purposes; for obtaining leases of Government lands; and for flood relief purposes.

The number of co-operative societies formed specially for the Depressed and Backward Classes was 2,905 on June 30, 1933, with a membership of 136,970 and paid up share capital of Rs. 9.16 lakhs.

From the commencement of opefations upto March 31, 1933 a total sum of Rs. 22,96,800 was advanced by the Government as loans to members of the Harijan Classes either direct or through co-operative Societies.

SCHOOLS MAINTAINED

The total number of schools maintained solely for the Depressed Classes by agencies other than the Labour Department was 3,709 with a strength of 293,660 on March 31, 1933. Of these 1,195 with a strength of 49,731 were under the management of local bodies and 7,305 with a strength of 237,501 pupils were maintained by private bodies of persons entirely for the Depressed Class Children, with the aid of substantial grants-in-aid from the Government.

The Labour Department maintains five hostels in the Presidency for the benefit of Depressed Class students, besides making grants towards the maintenance of five hostels run by other agencies for these classes. Boarding grants are also sanctioned by the Commissioner of Labour to Depressed Class students in other institutions.

The total expenditure so far incurred on the education of the Depressed Classes by the Labour Department alone is Rs. 42,54,220.

ASSIGNMENT OF LAND

An extent of 7,48,023 acres of land was reserved for assignment to the Depressed Classes in various districts of the Presidency; and of that, 3,66,187 acres were assigned upto March 31, 1933.

APPOINTMENTS

The Government have, generally speaking, reserved one out of every 12 appointments made to a provincial or subordinate service for members of the "scheduled classes" who are mostly Depressed Classes.

The Labour Department have incurred during the last 12 years an expenditure of over Rs. 70 lakhs on education and the provision of amenities calculated to ensure the elementary necessities of civilised life, like wells, pathways etc., to members of the Depressed Classes and has advanced as loans over Rs. 22 lakhs towards the assignees' share of the cost of house sites procured for them, in addition to considerable sums spent on such as lanes and streets.—United Press.

THE SOUTH INDIAN GENERAL ASSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

BRANCHES ALL OVER INDIA

A PURELY INDIAN CONCERN UNDER EFFICIENT INDIAN MANAGEMENT

ATTRACTIVE SCHEMES OF CHILDREN'S EDUCATIONAL AND MARRIAGE ENDOWMENTS

A GOOD EMPLOYER FOR ACTIVE AGENTS.

Bombay Branch:
ISMAIL BUILDINGS,
381, Hornby Road.

FROM JAIL TO ALTAR AND BACK AGAIN

The heavy doors of Fresnes Prison opened for a few hours in the morning for Solange Marche, awaiting trial there for having shot and crippled for life her stepfather, in order that she might marry Fernand-Jean-Louis Bons. the bridegroom whom her victim found so unacceptable, writes the "Chicago Daily Tribune" (Paris Edn.).

The 18-year old couple arrived at the Suresnes city hall at 11 a.m. accompanied by a few friends, a number of police officers, and Me. Jean Douchez, the young woman's lawyer, who may have been thinking that the French jury before which she will go in November will not fail to be impressed by the ceremony.

A few minutes after the mayor had read to the bride the words: "The wife is obliged to live with her husband and to follow him everywhere," the pair were in a taxi with two inspectors en route for Fresnes again where the bridegroom, who is not entitled to live with his wife and to follow her every, where so long as she inhabits prison, was obliged to leave her and to return to the wedding luncheon which their small group of friends was celebrating without the bride.

That was only one of Fresnes' three additions to the list of vital statistics of the day. While Solange Marche was enjoying her brief wedding outing, two babies were being born in the prison infirmary, one to a woman spy named Senhann, and the other to a spy of another band, the woman school teacher Marie Mermet, who was arrested as a member of the band directed by Lydia Stahl and the Swedish Ingrid Bostrom. Mme. Mermet, the spy's mother, committed suicide when she heard that her daughter was going to give birth in jail.

HORRORS OF NAZI CONCENTRATION CAMP

Released Prisoner Gives Gruesome Account of Treatment Of Suspects

The following harrowing account of the treatment of political prisoners in Germany has been received by the special correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian" from a prisoner who was released from a concentration camp early this summer:—

Two plain-clothes officials of the "Secret State Police" called on me one morning in December. They asked me for my particulars and inquired specially about a letter which I had received several days before. Then they told me I was under arrest and must follow them. "We warn you," one of them said, "against attempting to escape—we carry firearms, and if you make the slightest doubtful movement we shall shoot." He showed me a pistol, which he drew from his coat pocket. I was taken to the nearest police station and locked up.

The same officials called at the police station in the evening, and we were driven in a private car to No. 8, Prinz Albrechtstrasse, where the "Secret State Police" have their headquarters. I was taken to a room where I was searched, my notebook and some letters being taken from me. There was a table in the middle of the room and a writing desk in the background. Five officials sat down round the table. I was asked to sit down as well. I was closely questioned about persons whose names and addresses had been found in my possession (my rooms had been searched meanwhile, but nothing had been found save a few entirely harmless letters). Question followed question with extreme rapidity, hour by hour.

THE BLANK SPACE.

It was after midnight and the officials began to hit me as they questioned. My head ached. At about two or three in the morning one of them read out a statement and told me to sign it. I was about to do so when I noticed that the sheet of paper had been skilfully folded, the edges of the folds being stuck together almost invisibly—when unfolded, they left a blank space which could be filled in with words which would not have been signed by me but would nevertheless appear over my signature.

Five pairs of eyes were fixed intently upon me. I put the pen down and said, "I'm sorry, I can't sign a statement of this kind." "In that case we're unlucky," said one of the officials in a dry, matter of fact voice.

I was taken down into the cellars and locked up in a cell. I was dead tired and fell asleep on some straw sacking.

The next day I was told that the police had received the following information from a reliable source:

1. I had brought 500 copies of the "Brown Book" to Germany.

2. Letters to persons engaged in illegal political work had been sent to my address to be forwarded by myself.

3. I had tried to obtain evidence calculated to prove that the S.S. and S.A. (Blackshirts and Brownshirts) were armed and organised in a manner that contravened the Treaty of Versailles.

They told me it would be useless for me to deny these charges, and that I must tell them to whom the copies of the "Brown Book" had been sent, who the persons were who had used my address, and where the reports on the S.S. and S.A. were hidden.

SO YOU KNOW NOTHING!

I replied that I had never possessed more than one copy of the "Brown Book," and this had been found in my rooms. As for the charges two and three, there was no truth in them whatever. Thereupon an official said to me, "So you know nothing, do you?" and struck me across the head with such violence that the room seemed to spin round and I fell down. I was kicked about as I lay on the floor.

"Stand up!" one of them shouted. I had some difficulty in getting up. The same questions were again put to me, and I was again struck across the head until I collapsed, and again kicked about on the floor. This was done to me several times.

They then took me downstairs into the cellars. I sat down on a bench with other prisoners, men and women. Some had only just arrived, others had been cross-examined, and were bruised and bloodstained. I kept on coughing and spat blood; I was in great pain.

Towards nine in the evening some names were read out, mine amongst them. We fell in and were marched off, escorted by officials of the "Secret State Police." A prison van was awaiting us in the courtyard. A policeman shouted "Columbia" to the driver.

The Columbiastrasse is in the south-west of Berlin. On one side the street is flanked with barracks now occupied by police and S.S. On the other side, surrounded by an open space, is the former military prison, which is now known as the "Columbia House." It is used as a remand prison by the "Secret State Police." The S.S. men jocularly call it the "Columbia Bar."

"TAKE HIM TO HOSPITAL."

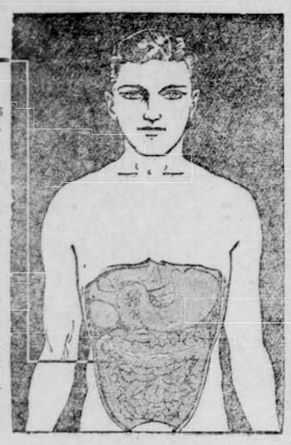
We descended from the van and lined up in the courtyard facing the wall. The S.S. men treated us to kicks and blows, shouting the whole time. We were inspected by a medical officer. He examined me with a stethoscope. I was in such pain that I could hardly stand. He told me to take a deep breath. I did so and began to cough. Blood trickled from my mouth. "Take him to hospital," he said to an orderly.

I left under escort in a police car. The medical officer on duty at the hospital gave me a cursory examination and an injection of morphia. I was in hospital for about three weeks. The doctors and orderlies were courteous though distant. Officials of the "Secret State Police" came to question me twice. They said I would be tried for "atrocity mongering," treason, and espionage. They refused to give any details. "You think you're safe in hospital now," they said. "Wait till you're discharged—you'll get fifty strokes a day with an oxhide whip—that'll teach you to speak up!"

They told the doctor that I would be transferred to a concentration camp. He thereupon ordered my discharge from hospital. But I was taken back to the "Columbia Bar."

ILL-HEALTH

begins here—



The foundation of health is the intestines. If the action of the bowels is not thorough and is irregular, auto-intoxication of the blood and constipation follow; ill-health prevails and resistance to disease is considerably reduced.

Phenolates, taken regularly, ensure perfect health. It assists peristalsis, conquers intestinal stasis and incomplete elimination, while its gentle, laxative action helps the intestines to function in a perfectly natural manner.

PHENOLATES

SWEET MINT FLAVOUR.
Phenolates is available from all Chemists and Stores in bottles of 21 tablets, at As. 12 per bottle.
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American Products Co., Ltd. Ballard Estate, BOMBAY.

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INSURANCE CO., LTD. Estd. 1913.
HEAD OFFICE:
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NEW BUSINESS for the year 1933 shows an INCREASE OF 50 PER CENT over that of 1932.

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IT WILL PAY YOU TO TAKE OUT A POLICY TO-DAY

AGENCY TERMS LIBERAL

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For particulars apply to:—
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Cures **HYDROCELE** Without Operation
Radically in 15 minutes. In Bombay every month from 1st to 6th
IN SIRDAR GRIHA (HOTEL), CRAWFORD MARKET.
For Booklet of details and certs, send 3 annas stamps.

Hindenburg's "Political Testament"

Dead President Reiterates Faith In "Rock" Of Kaiserdom

Calls On German Youth To Give Everything For Peace And Honour Of Country

President Hindenburg's political testament, drawn up on May 11 of this year and made public on August 15, shows that:—

(1) Field Marshal Hindenburg never believed in the Weimar Republic, to the highest position in which he was twice elected, and that the Socialists and Republicans who voted for him as the defender of the Republic were deceived by their own illusions about his inner convictions;

(2) That the Field Marshal became a convert and sympathiser with the nationalism and popular unifying force of the National Socialist movement and its leader Herr Hitler.

This document, which is dedicated "to the German people and their Chancellor," is in two parts though it is published as a single whole. The first part was published in his autobiography "Out of My Life," and deals with the collapse of Germany after the war. The second begins with the Spring of 1925, when, as President Hindenburg writes, he began a new chapter in his life by becoming President of the German Republic.

HIS PRAISE OF HITLER.

It is at the conclusion of this second section of his political testament that the dead Field Marshal pays his striking tribute to the Nazis as the regenerative force of the nation:—

"I thank Providence that it has been permitted me in the evening of my life to experience the hour of renewed strengthening. I thank all those who in selfless love of the Fatherland have co-operated in the work of restoration. My Chancellor, Adolf Hitler, and his movement, have taken a deciding step of historic scope towards the great aim of bringing the German people together to an inner unity which transcends all differences of rank and class. I know that there is still much to do, and I wish from my heart that behind the act of national revival and of popular unity, should be the act of conciliation to embrace the whole German Fatherland.

"I depart from my German people in the firm hope that that for which I longed in the year 1919 and which came to slow fruition on January 30, 1933, will ripen into the complete fulfilment and perfection of the historic mission of our people. In this firm belief in the future of the Fatherland, I can close my eyes in composure."

I. What Hindenburg Wrote In 1919.

President Hindenburg's letter opens with the "testimonial to the German people" which he wrote in 1919:—

"In 1919 I wrote in my testament to the German people: 'We have been at our last gasp. Just like Siegfried under the throes of the spear of fierce Hagen, so did our worn-out front collapse. In vain, it had tried to drink new life from the drying-up well of native strength. Our task now was to save the existence of the remaining strength of our army for the subsequent reconstruction of the Fatherland. The present was lost, and only the trust in the future remained. Get to work.

"In face of the collapse of all that was dear to and beloved by them, I understand the idea of quitting the world, which took possession of many an officer, the desire of not wanting to know any more of a world in which the raked up passions which distort past recognition the true inner value of our people, is quite comprehensible.

And yet—I must speak frankly as I see matters. Comrades of the once so great and world army—should you think of despairing? Think of the men who more than a hundred years ago created an internally new Fatherland. Their religion was belief in themselves, and in the holiness of their cause. They created the new Father land, not founding it on a new doctrine of rage alien to us but on the principle of free development of the individual within the framework and obligations of the community.

This same path will be trodden again by Germany once she is able to walk again. I am firmly convinced that this time, too, as in those days, the connection with our great and rich past will be maintained and restored where it has been lost. The old German spirit, purified through its sufferings, will rise again from its tribulations.

Our opponents recognised the force of this spirit, admired and hated it in its peaceful activity. They stared at it and feared it on the battlefields of the Great War. They tried to make our strength comprehensible to their own people by the empty word "organisation." With this spirit, we want once again to start reconstruction courageously.

The Field Marshal then goes on to say that Germany will not be lost so long as she believes in her great historical mission. He expresses his firm belief that the tidal wave of wild political passions and empty phrases will recede again and that then "from the eternally rolling sea of national life will reappear the rock on which once the hopes of our fathers were firmly clasped and on which half a century ago, they founded by our strength the future of our Fatherland—namely the German Kaiserdom."

"Once the national consciousness has been restored then morally valuable fruits will ripen out of the Great War, to which no people will be able to look back with more justified pride and with purer conscience than our own, and the blood of all those who have fallen in the faith of Germany's greatness will not have been shed in vain.

"Relying on this, I put the pen out of my hand and firmly trust in you—you German youth."

II. The New Testament Of May, 1934.

The second part of the document was written on May 2, 1934, and is as follows:—

I wrote these words in the darkest huor of my life and believing that I had concluded a life in the service of the Fatherland. Fate, however, decided otherwise. In the Spring of 1925 a fresh chapter in my life began once more. I was called to co-operate in shaping the destiny of my people. Only my firm confidence in Germany's unconquerable resources gave me the courage to stand for election to the Reichspresidency in the first and second election This firm belief gave me the internal strength to carry out my heavy office unswervingly.

The last chapter of my life has been the heaviest for me. Many people did not understand that my only anxiety was to lead the disunited, discouraged German people back to the consciousness of their national unity. I began and carried on my office conscious that a preparatory period of resignation was necessary in internal and external politics.

From the time of the Easter message of 1925—in which I called on the people to fear God, to be socially just and to keep internal peace, and remain politically pure—I never tired of furthering the internal unity of the people and making it conscious of its best quality. In doing this I was convinced that the constitution of the State and the form of government, which the nation had given itself in the hour of greatest distress and internal weakness did not correspond with the true needs and qualities of our people. The hour was yet to come when this conviction would become general.

THE ARMY.

Therefore, it appeared to be my duty to lead the country through the valley of external oppression and humiliation, internal distress and self-destruction until this hour should strike. The army and navy, the guardians of the State, were to be the symbols and firm foundation for this reconstruction. In them had to be as a firm foundation of the State of old Prussian virtues of loyalty to duty, simplicity and comradeship.

After the collapse the Reichswehr fostered the continuation of the high tradition of the old army in an exemplary manner. Now and for all time, the army and navy must remain the instruments for the highest power of the State, which, untouched by all inner political developments, is seeking to continue its high task of defending the country.

After I have gone to my comrades above, with whom I have fought on so many battlefields for the greatness and honour of the nation, then I call to the young generation:

"Show that you are worthy of your forefathers, and never forget that if you want to safeguard the peace and welfare of your Fatherland you must be ready to give everything for this peace and for the honour of the country. Do not forget that whatever you do, will in its turn become a tradition."

I give my thanks as a field-marshal in the world-war and later as supreme commander of army and navy to all men who have helped in accomplishing the rebuilding of the Reichswehr.

THE PEACE TREATY.

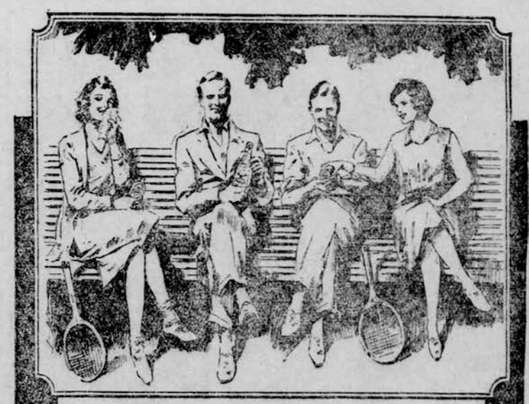
In foreign affairs the German people have had to go through an ordeal of suffering. A terrible treaty was oppressing it, and, with its increasing effect, threatened to make our nation collapse.

For a long time the world surrounding us did not understand that Germany, not only for her own sake, but as the standard-bearer of Western Civilisation, must be allowed to live for the sake of Europe. Only step by step and without arousing overwhelming resistance were we able to loosen the fetters which bind us.

If many an old comrade of mine then did not understand the coercive necessity of this procedure, history will more justly judge how bitter but how very necessary were many of the Acts of State signed by me in the interest of maintaining German life.

In accordance with the growing internal recovery and strengthening of the German people, a progress and—God will—beneficial co-operation in questions of interest for the whole of Europe, could be striven for or attained on the basis of our own national honour and dignity.

Then follow the passages quoted in our Berlin correspondent's message.—"Manchester Guardian."



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Matt-Creme
The *"4711"* Vanishing Cream gives you that velvety complexion — the best powder base.

"4711" Cold Cream
For cleansing and massage — makes the skin soft and supple.

"4711" Powders
In 12 different shades — delightfully scented.

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Representative: ROBERT BLAU (India), Central Bank Buildings, Bombay.

Give Prominence To Village Industries

All India Khadi & Swadeshi Crafts And Arts Exhibition During Congress

The Hon. Secretaries of the A. I. Khadi Exhibition and Swadeshi Bazar write:—

Under the auspices of the Reception Committee of the 48th Session of the Indian National Congress, to be held in Bombay in the fourth week of October 1934, an All-India Khadi Exhibition and Swadeshi Bazar, has been decided to be organised in Bombay commencing from about 22nd of October and will remain open for about 10 days.

The Committee could not issue circulars early as the site for the Congress and the Exhibition could not be determined upon, due to circumstances which are already well known to the public. In the beginning, the Committee had decided to hold an All-India Khadi and Swadeshi Exhibition expecting that the Back Bay reclamation would be available for exhibition. Thereaefter the Working Committee passed a resolution circumscribing the scope of the Exhibition with the result that the name of All-India Khadi and Swadeshi Industrial Exhibition was changed into All-India Khadi and Swadeshi Arts and Crafts Exhibition. However, all along it was believed that the Exhibition would be held on the Back Bay Reclamation. Since the Government turned down the application for allowing the Congress Reception Committee to use the Back Bay Reclamation grounds for Congress and Exhibition purposes, the Reception Committee have decided to hold the Congress session at Worli and the Exhibition Committee, being of opinion that the Exhibition should always be in the vicinity of the Congress have also decided to hold the Exhibition there and in view of the changed circumstances have thought it advisable to limit the scope of Exhibition and to keep the name befitting the scope namely All-India Khadi Exhibition and Swadeshi Bazar.

The Exhibition Sub-Committee have decided to afford special prominence and facilities to Khaddar and village and small scale industries. The Exhibitors will comprise of different sections such as (1) Khadi (2) village and small scale industries (3) Wood works (4) Arts and crafts (5) Leather works (6) Chemicals (7) Stationery and cutlery (8) Glasswares (9) Games and sports and other articles of daily use.

FIRST OF ITS KIND.

The Exhibition is going to be the first of its kind since last many years and will afford unique opportunities to the Indian producers and manufacturers both as an advertisement for their produce and commodities and also by large increase in their sales because of being in close contact with thousands of consumers who will be visiting Bombay during the Congress Sessions either as delegates or as visitors.

The Exhibition is thus going to be of an All-India character. Exhibits are invited from all parts of India. Applications for stalls are pouring in. Prospective participants are therefore requested to apply for stall or to book their space without any delay as there are going to be limited number of stalls.

The stalls are of two sizes 12' x 15' & 20' x 15.' Halls and spaces occupying central positions will also be available at increased rates.

Special and different rates will be charged to those who propose to advertise their wares for Exhibition on Exhibition ground either at a special advertising box or boxes reserved for the purpose or at any prominent place or places including the boundary walls depending on the situation and position selected by the desiring advertiser.

Railway Companies are being approached for concession rates for the goods and exhibits to be displayed in the exhibition free of tariff rates.

Worli ground is the site selected by the Committee. Buses, taxies, hack victorias and other vehicles will be available.

All those who are concerned with the Swadeshi and economic uplift of India are cordially invited to display their products and wares and thereby contribute to the success of the Exhibition and the aims and the objects thereof.

Applications for stalls should be addressed to the Hons. Secretaries without delay.

How To Select Toilet Soap

A correspondent writes:—

"The following points should be borne in mind in the selection of a good toilet soap:—

(1) It should lather freely in all kinds of water and at different temperatures. (2) Though lathering well, the soap should not wear out too easily. This will happen only if the water contents of the soap and mixture of fats in it have not been properly regulated. (3) The base of the soap, that is to say, the fats from which it is made, should be absolutely pure and fresh. (4) Soaps should neither irritate nor create roughness on the skin. (5) The oils and perfumes contained in the soap should not be offensive to the senses. (6) Penetrating cheap artificial scents are sometimes used in low-priced toilet soaps to mask the disagreeable odour of the rancid, improve and old fats employed in their manufacture.

This is positively harmful to the users of such soaps. Swastik Soaps, the product of the Swastik Oil Mills, come up to the above standard, and will stand the most rigorous trials to which they may be subjected."

The All-India Cow Conference Association has wired to the Chief of Mangrol State saying that the Association is horrified at his Highness' sanctioning cattle slaughter "after centuries' abstention and soliciting cancellation of the order thus earning the country's everlasting gratitude."

RALEIGH
THE ALL-STEEL BICYCLE

The beauty of the Raleigh is more than skin deep. The fine lines and superb finish are only the outward evidence of perfection. Every detail is carefully studied, all material subjected to the most rigorous tests to ensure that wonderful performance — that ultimate economy both of money and muscle that makes the Raleigh the choice of experienced cyclists.

The WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co., Bombay & Poona and of all good dealers.

IT MUST BE A RALEIGH THIS TIME!

A SELECTION of BEST ORANGE PEKOE TEAS From High Grown Nilgiri Estates.
GIFT COUPON INSIDE
AMBER TIPS TEA
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AMBER TIPS TEA CO. LTD
BOMBAY — CALCUTTA

Protect his precious teeth against FILM

FILM is one of the greatest causes of tooth decay—and tooth decay often results in the loss of teeth.

In film are tiny, rod-shaped germs—*lactobacilli*. These germs produce strong acid which eats away tooth enamel just as other acids burn holes in cloth or wood. Deeper and deeper go the acids. Finally the nerve is reached... the root canal infected . . . and unless repaired, results may prove tragic.

To fight dangerous film, use Pepsodent instead of ordinary tooth pastes. Why? Because Pepsodent contains a special film-removing substance that is one of the great discoveries in oral hygiene. Its power to remove every trace of film stain is revolutionary! Be safe—use Pepsodent twice a day and see your dentist at least twice a year.

FREE 10-day tube

The Pepsodent Co.,
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The Late Mr. Naoroji H. Patuck

Pioneer, Agricultural, Engineer & Social Worker Whose Example Of Practical Benevolence Deserves To Be Remembered By His Countrymen

(From A Correspondent.)

Mr. Naoroji H. Patuck whose death took place at Andheri near Bombay on July 15th was one of the pioneer agricultural engineers of the higher grade and had been intimately associated with the introduction and success of improved dairy machinery in this country. The practical work that he did so far back as in 1889-90 to improve the condition of the ryot and the dairy farmer has proved of immense benefit in every part of the country.

Mr. Patuck was among the first batch of the eight Parsis who joined the Agricultural College in Madras. He passed out first class in 1879 and secured the post of Superintendent of Agriculture in the State of Indore which he held till 1884. As a practical thinker and sympathetic worker Mr. Patuck realised the difficulties and hardships under which the Indian farmer was struggling and determined to improve his lot by supplying him with the tools and implements and other resources which were suited to his training and domestic surroundings. As a beginning he devised the hand-driven iron Roller Mill for crushing sugar cane, which proved a marked improvement on the wooden rollers that had previously been in general use.

A PRACTICAL PATRIOT.

A practical patriot and worker, he continued to devote his time and attention towards improving the resources of the Indian farmer and dairyman. Armed with his personal experience of their wants and requirements Mr. Patuck travelled over Europe and America on more than six occasions, visiting the Paris and Chicago Exhibitions and other industrial shows in search of tools and labour saving devices that could be adapted to the needs and training of the Indian peasant artisan and workman.

During his first tour in 1889 he went through Asia Minor and practically over every important country in Europe and the Continent, including the manufacturing centres of Great Britain. The outcome of these visits was the introduction by him into India of agricultural and cultivating implements and appliances suited to the country's requirements. He demonstrated these at the agricultural and industrial exhibitions held in India, including the Congress Exhibition in Bombay, and the practical success of the agricultural and diary machinery sections at these places was almost wholly due to Mr. Patuck's practical knowledge as an agricultural engineer and to his personal efforts and exertions.

When the Dairy Supply Co., Ltd. of London, sent out the Indian Dairy Commission to this country in 1889 under Mr. Henry Howman, Mr. Patuck co-operated with the Commission which travelled over different parts of the country. When the new method of utilising milk for butter-making and other purposes was successfully demonstrated and appreciated, Mr. Patuck was appointed sole representative in India for the Dairy Supply Co., Ltd., of London, at the recommendation of Mr. Ozanne, the Director of Agriculture, Bombay. As a practical beginning Mr. Patuck himself inaugurated an actual working Dairy in Bombay at his own expense, which has been the forerunner of hundreds of dairies that have been subsequently started in all parts of the country. The butter that was manufactured by British machinery at Mr. Patuck's pioneer dairy in Bombay commanded a large sale not only in every province in India, but orders came from Burma, Assam, Ceylon, Aden, Zanzibar and even from far off China, which considerably diminished the import of Danish and other foreign butter and brought increased source of revenue for the dairy farmer and employment for a large number of men and women workers in India.

WORK DURING PLAGUE EPIDEMIC.

When the bubonic plague was at its worst in Bombay in 1896 Mr. Patuck co-operated with Dr. K N. Bahadurji in opening and working the Parsi Fever Hospital —the first of its kind. He was also one of the indefatigable helpers by the side of Lord Sandhurst and General Gatecre in combatting the ravages of the disease and eliminating it from the city.

PARSI WOMAN'S WORK CLASS.

A firm believer in personal efforts and small beginnings, when he found many a Parsi home rendered destitute by the death of the bread-winners in the plague epidemic, he conceived the idea of helping them by providing such work for the women, as they could perform without inconvenience in their domestic duties and detriment to their health. He inaugurated a Parsi Women's Work Class and financed and managed it cheerfully and patiently on his own premises.

LATE MR. NAOROJI H. PATUCK.

It was a difficult task and he had to visit the homes of the poor personally, explaining to them the motives of the new idea and persuaded them to help themselves in the midst of their dire necessities. The women were not used to the new life of self-help which Mr. Patuck was opening out for them. He was not contributing his mite towards a charitable institution. It was quiet unostentatious work by the man himself, his wife and daughters, in their own home under their own supervision, affectionate care and concern.

The helpless and bereaved women were given work and wages and, if need be, food and medicine. They began to realise the blessings of independent livelihood and the Patuck class which began with five workers in 1900 soon provided accommodation for over 125 needy women and has since been multiplied into innumerable work-rooms and work-classes in Bombay and other places. It was also the initiative which developed into the Sir Ratan Tata Industrial Institute for Parsi Women, which now ranks amongst the largest and the most successful of its kind in all India.

Mr. Patuck's visits to the home of the poor with the members of his family was the beginning of much social work and social service in the Parsi community. He firmly believed that personal and sympathetic contact was most essential for the success of social work for the uplift and amelioration of the poor and this has given birth to the Stri Zarthosti Mandal and other associations of social service in the Parsi community.

A self-made man, Mr. Patuck was a strong rationalist and a stout nationalist and his pioneer efforts of 1890 have substantially improved and advanced the economic condition and productive resources of the Indian ryot and dairy farmer and he has left a lasting monument of practical benevolence and welfare work for the women of the Zoroastrian community who will gratefully cherish the memory of one whom they esteemed as a friend and benefactor.

JUDGE PRAISES MANSLAUGHTERER

Nevertheless Awards Him 30 Days Jail

Charles Fisher, 68-year old relief recipient, was praised by Judge Charles C. Sackman of Denver, U. S. A., when he appeared in court accused of manslaughter. Fisher, slightly crippled, pleaded guilty to the involuntary slaying of Walter Sanford. He explained that he had struck Sanford with his cane and knocked him down, causing a concussion of the brain, after Sanford had struck him for not responding to a demand for 50 cents for a pint of moonshine.

"I think you did a good job," said Judge Sackman. "Any man is justified in using force when a bum lays hands on him and abuses him. I am going to sentence you to thirty days in the county jail, but I don't think you deserve that."

"Chronicle" Congress : : Number : : :

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Bureaucracy Breeds Dictatorship

Prof. Ginsberg Describes Process Of Their Evolution

The reasons for the growth of dictatorship were discussed by Professor M. Ginsberg, addressing the Psychology Section of the Anthropological Congress in London in mail week.

The movement towards dictatorship, he said, was assuming large proportions even in old-established democracies, and was everywhere making a wide appeal to large masses of men. What were the causes which led big sections of the community to lose faith in Parliamentary institutions and to acquiesce or welcome the rule of dictators or groups of oligarchs?

One cause of the growing scepticism of the Parliamentary system was increasing bureaucratisation. "The extension of the Governmental activity has resulted in the creation of a vast body of officials to whom inevitably a great deal of administrative discretion has to be entrusted," said the Professor. "Much of the work of the growing body of bureaucrats is highly specialised, therefore insusceptible of effective popular control. Bureaucracy is denounced, but it grows.

"This bureaucratisation is not confined to government. It is equally characteristic of the large parties. It is thus increasingly difficult to obtain a hearing for causes which have not the support of a large and well-organised party. Hence, especially abroad, many of the younger men who are eager for action are transformed into opponents of the whole system of Parliamentary rule."

Professor Ginsberg said the formation of powerful associations of employers and of labour had resulted in the evolution of a state within the state. "There is a growing tendency to settle large questions outside Parliament. This strengthens the feeling that Parliament is unable to deal with issues of interest to the whole community."

Discussing the methods used in the propaganda of dictatorship, Professor Ginsberg said: "The most striking features are an appeal to hatred, to mystical racialism and nationalism, and the efforts to work up a religious enthusiasm by inculcating 'sacred' sentiments towards the leaders, who are represented as 'saviours.'"—"Manchester Guardian."

"JUSTICE" FOR KENYA NATIVE

3 Years For 10s. Worth Theft

A year's imprisonment for the theft of a shilling's worth of maize and three years for the theft of ten shillings, worth;

Five years and three years (to run concurrently) for a theft of stock worth 80s.; and

Eighteen months for stealing 16 shillings' worth of stock.

These instances of sentences passed on natives are given in the report of the Royal Commission of Inquiry into the Administration of Justice in Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika, says the "News Chronicle."

All had later to be reduced.

Very grave allegations based on a searching investigation of the legal system last year, are made in the report, which concludes:—

"It is no exaggeration to say that the machinery for the administration of justice as apparently set up by law in these territories does not work, and, as at present constituted, cannot work.

Stock thefts in some cases had assumed the proportions of a major political issue, and some of the sentences passed by the adminstrative officers were so severe as to be, in the opinion of the Commission, unjustifiable.

The chief evil was the delay in trial by the High Court. A system which allowed a man to remain in custody for months awaiting trial for murder could not escape condemnation.

The fact that witnesses have had to walk hundreds of miles to give evidence at a trial has led the natives to be chary of volunteering information of a crime.

The Commission urges that "no possible effort should be spared to make the system work satisfactorily so that delay in trials and undue hardship may be avoided."

AGAINST FLOGGING.

Among the administrative details condemned is the conferring of excessive jurisdiction and powers to the magistrates of the subordinate courts, and the understaffing of the High Courts.

An individual case is quoted where a man was kept awaiting trial for seven months, and it is stated that the average delay is nearly four months.

Evidence was given in favour of flogging adults, but the Commissioners are opposed to it.

They recommend that the powers of punishment by magistrates in Kenya and Uganda should be reduced to the Tanganyika scale.

AMERICANS SPEND BILLION ON PLAY

Approximately 4,000,000,000 dollars are spent every year for recreation in the United States, said James S. Stanley, president of the Leisure League of America, which has been collecting information with respect to the play habits of the nation. Despite increased leisure, Americans are tending each year to be more passive and less active in their recreation, Mr. Stanley declared.

Illustration of this trend will be one of the main objectives in an exposition of leisure time pursuits to be held here under the league's auspices next May, it was said by Mr. Stanley. The league lists about 700 different recreational activities and plans some sort of presentation for nearly all of them at the exposition.

Trivandrum.—Mr. K. Parameswarn Pillai, Director of Agriculture and Fisheries, has been nominated by the State Government to represent them on the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research.—United Press.

CZECH CONSUL SPEAKS TO CITY BOY SCOUTS

Dr. P. P. Klemens, Consul for Czechoslovakia in Bombay, delivered a lecture on Czechoslovakia Scout Movement and Organisations at Sir Chunilal Mehta Boys' Scout Hut, on Monday last before a large gathering of the Bombay Scouts, when Mr. C. B. Sethna, Honorary Treasurer and Secretary of the Bombay Boy Scouts' (Local) Association, presided.

Dr. Klemens gave a short outline of the development and progress of Scout Movement in the Czechoslovak Republic to which the Czechoslovakian authorities attribute a great importance which is evident by the fact that the President of the Republic, Mr. T. G. Masaryk, is the patron and Dr. Eduard Benes, the Foreign Minister, is the Commissioner of the Czechoslovak Scout Movement. The Scout Movement in Czechoslovakia is progressing and is organised on the same principles as in other countries. In the first 10 years the total membership of all organisatoins increased from 22,394 to 34,301 and that of the District Organisation from 977 to 1,252

After the World Jamboree in Budapest in the year 1932, members of the Indian Scout Organisations visited Czechoslovakia as the guests of the Czechoslovak Scouts and they visited different Scouting Organisations and other worth seeing places in Czechoslovakia.

The second part of the Consul's lecture narrated an outline of the Czechoslovak Glass making and selling and the history of the development of Bata Shoe Factory in Zlin coupled with a biography of late Mr. Thomas Bata, the founder of the Shoe Factory. This he explained to the audience were the biggest items of imports into India from Czechoslovakia and his listeners might keep in mind the name of his country. The lecture was concluded with the demonstration of a film about Czechoslovak Industries showing in it the various leading factories at work.

After a vote of thanks to the lecturer by the President, Mr. C. B. Sethna, the gathering terminated.

WOMEN PROFESSORS IN CZECHOSLOVAK UNIVERSITIES

Two professorships at Czechoslovak Universities have just been given to women. Dr. Bozena Kuklova-Sturova has been appointed to a professorship of internal diseases at the Komensky University, Bratislava, and Dr. Hedwig Langecker to a professorship of pharmacology at the German University, Prague. These are the first university posts of the kind that have fallen to women in Czechoslovakia.

TRADE DISPUTES ACT, ONE-SIDED MACHINERY

Workers Will Be Forced To Fight To Finish

"GOVT. SHOULD NOT PLACE THIS IRRITATING PIECE OF LEGISLATION ON STATUTE BOOK"

(By N. M. Joshi)

The Bill incorporating the proposals of the Bombay Government for the settlement of industrial disputes, particularly in the textile industry, in the city and suburbs of Bombay was passed this week by the Legislative Council in spite of the opposition offered by Mr.R. R. Bakhale on behalf of labour. The measure consists of two distinct parts one providing machinery for inquiry and conciliation through a permanent Conciliator to be appointed by Government and the second providing for the creation of the post of a Labour Officer to watch the interests of labour by informally negotiating with the employers and generally to help in the settlement of disputes. The proceedings in the Council have made it abundantly clear that the Bombay Government had not given serious consideration to the problem and did not know their own mind. Being sure of the subservience of the Council they also omitted to go through the stage of a Select Committee. As there is very little likelihood of any serious labour unrest breaking out immediately, there was no justification for the haste and the lack of mature consideration and the omission to consult the opinion of the public and of the interests affected.

DETAILED CONSIDERATION NOT GIVEN.

The Bill as published in the "Gazette" had imposed an obligation upon the Conciliator to start conciliation proceedings when he was convinced on the application of one the parties to the dispute or upon a report of the Labour Officer that a dispute existed or was apprehended. It is true that the clause as it stood was too wide and would have covered very small and even flimsy complaints. This arose from the fact that the proposal was not given by Government the detailed consideration that it required. But this defect could have been easily removed by restricting the obligation to well-defined disputes involving a stated number of workers. If the taking of conciliation proceedings had been made obligatory upon the conciliator, the obligation imposed upon the two parties to the dispute to take part in the proceedings by electing delegates to represent the two sides and even not to obstruct the proceedings in any manner might have been justified. But at the first reading stage the Government changed their intention and proposed an amendment placing it within the discretion of the Conciliator, to take the conciliation proceedings or not. This was a fundamental change and knocked the bottom out of the case for legislation different from the Trade Disputes Act of the Government of India which already provides for discretionary conciliation proceedings. The case for imposing an obligation to take conciliation proceedings was very strong as even the Royal Commission on Indian Labour had remarked that the Provincial Governments including the Bombay Government had shown great reluctance to use the Trade Disputes Act when the action was left to their discretion. As the obligation to take conciliation proceedings has been given up the difference between the Trade Disputes Act of the Government of India and the new Bombay legislation is that in former the discretion to take proceedings is left to the Provincial Government and in the latter to the Conciliator. If the Conciliator turns out to be an independent and impartial person this change, small though it is may prove to be an improvement in this one respect as the Bombay Government who have assumed the role of a handmaid to the Millowners' Association have shown themselves incapable of acting impartially in an industrial dispute.

UNJUSTIFIED PROVISIONS

Unfortunately even this small improvement is neutralised from the point of view of labour. If the taking of the conciliation proceedings is left to the discretion of the Conciliator, taking part in the proceedings should have also been left to the discretion of the two parties to the dispute. But the Bombay legislation provides that if the workers do not appoint delegates to take part in the conciliation proceedings, the Labour Officer shall act as their representative and has made it a penal offence to preach a boycott of the proceedings before a conciliator. Both these provisions are unjustified. Moreover, in compelling parties to the dispute to take part in proceedings, the Bombay Government seem to have forgotten that they are not providing for a compulsory arbitration where the award of the Arbitrator is binding on both parties, but that their legislation is providing only for conciliation, which means merely that an effort will be made to bring about voluntary agreement and such a voluntary agreement surely cannot be brought about by compelling parties to take part in Conciliation proceedings. You can take a horse to the water but you cannot make him drink it. If the proceedings are to end only in an inquiry, the provision made to compell the attendance of witnesses is sufficient. Similarly the provision made to invest the Labour Officer with the capacity of the delegate of the workers against their wishes is futile as they will certainly refuse to give effect to any agreements which he may make with the employers, as such agreement is voluntary and not an award by an Arbitrator to be imposed upon disputing parties.

INCONSISTANT WITH POLICY.

Another aspect lost sight of by the Bombay Government in making provision to disqualify a delegate appointed by the workers and to give the Labour Officer the power to act as a labour delegate where workers decline to appoint delegates, is that where conciliation proceedings fail to bring about an agreement the report of the inquiry should give some guidance to public opinion as to the merits of the dispute and the part played by both parties so that pressure of public opinion may be exercised to bring round the recalcitrant party to a reasonable attitude. But if the Labour Officer is to put labour's case before the Conciliator against its wishes the public will not be satisfied with his presentation of the case as proper guidance. The sub-section laying down conviction for an offence punishable with imprisonment for six months as a disqualification to be a delegate has been deleted and the general power given to the Conciliator to disqualify any one whom he thinks fit is to be exercised after the proceedings are started, presumably if he shows unwillingness to come to an agreement. The savage sentence of imprisonment for two years and a fine up to five thousand rupees has been considerably reduced. But these improvements do not alter the vicious principle underlying these clauses and objection to them still remains. The clause making the preaching of a boycott of the conciliation proceedings a penal offence is nominally applicable to both workers and their employers. But in most of the industrial disputes while the number of workers involved is large and consequently open propaganda is unavoidable in their case, the employer is generally one person or a company and so no propaganda is necessary in the case of the employers. Even in the rare cases where the employing party consists of several persons or companies they can communicate with each other privately and secretly and thus avoid the consequences of instigation to boycott the proceedings. Moreover, to impose a sentence of imprisonment for actions which are not in themselves offences but are created as such for special purposes is inconsistent with the policy so far followed by Government in the Factories Act where breaches of law involving even danger to human life are punished with only fines. This leads one to suspect that Government is not willing to impose imprisonment upon employers for even serious offences committed by them, but is willing to let them off with fines which they can easily pay. One can even understand this discrimination on the ground that the workers do not have money to pay fines, but, curiously enough, the workers have to undergo imprisonment without escaping fines.

BIAS OF GOVT.

The bias of Government in favour of employers is also observed in another clause where failure to appoint delegates by the employers is created an offence punishable with fine up to the limit of a hundred rupees per day. In industrial disputes where the employers are prepared to face large financial losses and especially where meeting the demand of the workers involves serious addition to their current expenditure, the employers can very easily defy the law and pay a fine of a hundred rupees a day, which in many cases will hardly exceed the amount of their stakes at bridge tables. Not only is the punishment intended for the employers for this offence so light as to enable them to defy the law, but Government during the Council discussion have now altered the clause so much that the compulsion on the employers to take part in conciliation proceedings is completely removed by taking away from the conciliator the power to try this offence and impose punishment, which seems to be the intention of the original provisions. The legislation as has emerged from the Council now provides that before any prosecution is launched for this offence previous sanction of the Government ought to be obtained and the offence can only be tried by the Presidency Magistrate or a Magistrate of First Class. A self-respecting conciliator will hesitate to take the risk of a refusal by Government to sanction prosecution and he will, therefore, be himself reluctant to start conciliation proceedings when the employers are unwilling and will either act upon the application of the workers after ascertaining the willingness of the employers or only upon the application of the employers or in each case of an application he will have first to consult the Government privately whether they will stand by him if the employers refuse to take part in the proceedings. The conciliator will thus be severaly handicapped. Moreover taking the sanction of the Government and afterwards to carry on the prosecution will necessarily involve a long delay, which itself will serve the purpose of the unwilling employers. These amendments will thus practically take away the compulsion on the employers to take part in conciliation proceedings

ONE-SIDED USE OF MACHINERY

The discimination made in imposing effective restrictions upon the workers and giving practical freedom to the employers is likely to have serious consequences and frustrate the very object underlying this legislation. In the first place, the machinery for conciliation is likely to be used only when there is a probability of the workers losing. Secondly, on account of the one-sided use of machinery the workers will begin to look upon the machinery with hostility and gradually the hostility will be transferred from the machinery to the conciliator himself. Thirdly, the workers will lose faith in the method of conciliation itself and will believe in fighting to the finish. Lastly, the workers will lose confidence in the impartiality of Government. This is directly and effectively playing into the hands of the communists.

The proposal to create the post of a Labour Officer to watch over the interests of and help the workers to secure the redress of their grievances is an experiment worth trying in the present unorganised state of the workers. In any case the Labour Officer will keep the Government better informed regarding the condition of the workers. As regards his usefulness in a more constructive field much will depend upon the personality of the officer selected. Mere knowledge of the language of the workers is not enough. What is needed is sympathy and a faith that the worikng classes have rights which must be recognised and aspirations for the fulfilment of which they must be given full opportunities and free scope. It must be frankly stated that work of the best of Labour Officers will not be successful unless he is allowed to work in a friendly atmosphere wherein he will be given full confidence by the workers. It is, therefore, necessary that the Government should not place this irritating piece of legislation on the statute book. The Trade Disputes Act of the Government of India provides quite a suitable machinery for conciliation if Government is not willing to take upon itself the obligation to enquire into and make efforts at conciliation in every serious industrial dispute. If legislation is necessary to equip the Labour Officer with sufficient authority to perform his functions separate legislation may be undertaken.

AMERICA JOINS I. L. O.

Prestige And Claims Of Universal Representation Strengthened

(NEW DELHI, (By Mail).

Important results, in the sphere of reduction of hours of work, are likely to follow from the entry of the United States of America into the International Labour Organisation, news of which has recently been cabled to India by Reuter. The formal adhesion of the United States marks the culmination of a period of close, but unofficial, co-operation between the United States and the I.L.O.

The International Labour Organisation, right from its inception, has been closely connected with the great American republic. The very first session of the International Labour Conference was held at Washington in 1919 and all the American interests concerned—employers, workers and the Government—had at that time co-operated unreservedly in the work of the I.L.O. The intimate connection thus established between the I.L.O. and the United States of America has despite the formal withdrawal of the United States from the League of Nations, been kept up through a variety of means. It was one of the most cherished ambitions of the late Monsieur Albert Thomas, the first Director of the I.L.O., to bring about an understanding with the United States and ultimately to ensure that the leading industrial country of the world became a member of the I.L.O. It was with this object in view that the direction of the I.L.O. has been straining every nerve to maintain as close contacts as possible with the American people and their industrial and economic conditions.

BONDS STRENGTHENED

Thus, in spite of the United States not being a member of the I.L.O., that country was dot left unrepresented in the Office at Geneva. Again, soon after the I.L.O. embarked on a policy of establishing branch offices in the capitals of important industrial countries, an outpost of the I.L.O., designed to keep Geneva in the closest touch with the social, economic and industrial conditions in the States, was established at Washington. Such official bonds were further strengthened by the intellectual affinities that spontaneously sprang up during the decade and a half of the I.L.O.'s existence between the guiding spirits of that institution and prominent American students of social problems. The generosity which is characteristic of Americans soon found a convenient and fruitful outlet in rendering substantial help to the various humanitarian institutions that were set up at Geneva. Thus, a large part of the funds of the International Management Institute at Geneva was donated to the Institute by the 20th Century Fund and other American business organisations.

EXAMPLE OF MUTUAL HELP

From such close and uninterrupted contacts there developed a spirit of cordial co-operation between the United States Bureau of Labour and the research workers in the field of labour problems at Geneva. A notable instance of such mutual helpfulness occurred when Henry Ford, the American motor magnate, indented on the services of the I.L.O. for compiling statistics with regard to workers' cost of living in 18 cities of America and Europe, for fixing fair and equitable wage rates for employees in Ford concerns located in different countries; the service was satisfactorily undertaken by the I.L.O., resulting in a valuable comparative study of cost of living statistics and wage rates. The good understanding between the I. L. O. and the U. S. A. was further cemented by he brilliant studies on American social and business conditions published, as a sequel to his recent visit to America, by Mr. Harold Butler, the present Director of the I.L.O.

AMERICA IMPROVES PRESTIGE

The adhesion of the United States will greatly strengthen the I.L.O.'s claim to universality, for it is an anomaly that the writ of the I.L.O., which claims to be an international labour institution, should find no acceptance in the United States of America, which to-day leads the countries of the world in respect of industrial progress and social experimentation. It is indisputable that the official adhesion of the States and its acceptance of many an imporant International Labour Convention would invest I. L. Conventions with a strength and an importance which would improve the chance of their ratification by other countries. The coming in of the United States would undoubtedly strengthen the moral prestige of the I.L.O.—A.P.

"YOUNGEST & STURDIEST OF ALL RELIGIONS"

Islam Has Given Us "Urdu" The Language Of The Masses Of India, Says Bhulabhai Desai

NAGPUR, (By Mail).

Under the auspices of the Nagpur Young Muslim Society Mr. Bhulabhai Desai delivered an address on "The true basis of the Indian Society" at the Anjuman High School Hall. The following are extracts from the address:—

"I am one of those who believe, that Islam, is a religion which perhaps is the youngest and the sturdiest of all religions and which, at the same time, is a democratic and a virile religion. It is a religion undoubtedly which has very few divisions notwithstanding the bifurcation since Ali became Imam into two communities, Shias and the Sunnies and notwithstanding the fact that since then Sunnies have been divided and sub-divided almost into many castes. Islam is one of those few religions which have uptil now retained their purity.

UNLIKE NORMANS.

The most important thing to remember is that the Islamic population of India to-day is not an imported race that has immigrated into this country. The Mussalmans of India are not even like the Normans who inhabited England in the olden days. The Mussalmans are by birth, the great grandchildren and the great great grandchildren of the same forefathers to whom I belong. The acceptance and propagation of Islam in this land gained undoubtedly great impetus from perhaps the Moghul Emperors which was the second stage of Islam in this country.

The Islamic Empire of India had this greatest feature, among all others, and that is the conqueror and the conquered both lived together as the common people in the land notwithstanding the fact that one espoused a new religion that was being propagated in this land and the other followed one of the most ancient religions of the world. The Islamic population that you find in India to-day consists firstly of those who accepted Islam as a result of the Islamic propaganda and secondly of those who made India their own land.

"URDU."

It is the same influence which gave to India a language which may become the common language of to-morrow, perhaps in a slightly modified form. The word "Urdu" which as many of you would know was borrowed from the Turkish language and adopted by the Moghuls who came here as conquerors, merely means a camp and the Urdu language means no more and no less than the language of the camp.

AKBAR'S EXAMPLE.

Let us also remember that it was the great Emperor Akbar who considered it a part of his duty as the Emperor not merely to make a fomal study of all religions then existing in the country but attempted to see whether it was possible to form an 'electric' Faith whereby all may be gathered together under the banner of God under one single religion.

The two great lessons that the Islamic population of India should learn from the obvious uncontroverted facts of Indian history are that they are by race and culture a part and parcel of the Indian people and that apart from the fact that their ancestors accepted the Islamic faith they belong to the same derivative culture and civilisation.

ITS GIFT TO INDIA.

Going back to Islam, what is it that they have given to India? They tried, they genuinely tried, to engraft such civilisation as there was in the Islamic countries into the culture of India. What is it that survives to-day? Most of you are aware that Urdu is the language which is spoken by the largest number of people at least it is a language in which we hope to be understood—from Cape Comorin to Himalayas. The Rt. Hon. Srinivasa Sastri while addressing a Coimbatore audience, is reported to have told that some people are foolishly decrying English and that it is a great language and a rich language. I do not despise the English language, nobody does, in fact I am one of its greatest admirers. After all is said and done that is the only language through which we can borrow all that is best from the culture of West, but that is not a language through which we can speak to the peasant, the workman and the labourer. It is for that reason and that reason alone and not from a narrow point of view that we are endeavouring to-day to establish some form of common medium. If you have the capacity and the means to learn, by all means learn twenty languages—Why only English?

ISLAM'S LEGACY.

Concluding Mr. Desai said: "It is only during the last 15 or 20 years that we have begun to feel the necessity of having a common medium of expression whereby our ideas, shall reach the meanest intellect for without that chain of understanding, no progress either social, religious or political is possible. There is no use a small proportion of us being highly educated in the language of the West. If you speak English so that you may feel superior I would rather that you do not speak English at all. Learn by all means as many languages as you can but learn first the language which will form the medium by which you can talk to the lowest and the poorest of the land. But Urdu is the legacy that Islam has given us and that is the legacy which we shall maintain. They gave us their philosophy, and they gave us their architecture.

SOCIETY'S LIFE MEMBER.

After this lecture, the audience and the President were so moved that the latter offered the life membership of the Young Muslim Society to Mr. Desai and requested him to accept it. Mr. Desai declared that "I hereby declare myself an honorary life member of the Young Muslim Society of India from to-day."

PROGRESS IN TIN RESEARCH

Assistance To Industry

The first General Report of the International Tin Research and Development Council describes the organisation and progress of this body which was established by the Governments and tin producers of the principal countries exporting the metal.

One of the chief objects has been to plan a research and development programme to assist industries which use tin in their manufacturing processes and at the same time to conduct fundamental researches in order to develop new outlets for the metal.

The Council have organised and are directing researches on basic problems relating to major applications of tin which they have delegated to University, Government and Industrial Laboratories. Centralisation of research work has been avoided as far as possible in order to meet more adequately the special requirements of tin-consuming industries in the various countries. This work has so far been distributed in England, France, Germany, Holland and the United States.

Among the applications of tin covered by the researches are: tinplate; bearing metals; preparations of alloys from powdered metals; solders and other lead-tin alloys; bronzes; addition of other elements to tin; hot-tinning of cast-iron, steel, copper, etc; electrodeposition of tin and tin alloys; anodic oxidation and colouring of tin; spraying of tin; pewter; collapsible tubes; tin foil; block tin pipe; tin in steel and nickel alloys; tin compounds.

Progress has been made in all these researches whilst in some important directions results have already been obtained which promise to have a definite influence in improving products containing tin.

Several new uses for tin are mentioned in the report. A new dry electrical accumulator, in which tin forms one of the electrodes is described, and the application of tin compounds is indicated for a number of new industrial uses.

The report describes the wide service which the Council's organisation has been able to render in the supply of technical information to manufacturers and scientific investigators in many countries, a special Bureau of technical information having been established for this purpose and for the publication of the results of research and development.

The Council have established an office at the Hague for the collation of statistics, which are published in a monthly bulletin, and an office in New York where an Advisory Committee has also been formed to assist in maintaining contact with consumers in America.

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JAVA GIVES SECRET REBATES TO BUYERS?

Indian Sugar Interests Urge Increase In Import Duty

The following are extracts from the Presidential address of Lala Padampat Sindghania, made at the second annual general meeting of the Indian Sugar Mills Association held at Cawnpore on 26th August, 1934:—

After the Finance Member announced his decision to impose an excise duty, your Association made most strenuous efforts for decreasing the amount of the proposed duty from Rs 1|5 per cwt. to Re. 1 per cwt. and of postponing the date on which the duty was to be imposed. Their efforts in both these directions have, I regret to say, been of no avail, the Government having remained adamant to their proposals of subjecting the industry to a duty with effect from April, 1934. We are painfully aware how hard this duty has affected us and will affect us until and unless it is removed.

Not only this, but the Government of India have passed legislation enabling the various provinces to fix price of sugar-cane if they think it proper to do so. The problem of fixation of cane prices bristles with difficulties. We pointed out to the Government the various difficulties in regard to this matter, but the Government have ignored these and passed the necessary legislation. I understand that the U. P. Government have decided to fix the price of cane during the next season at As. 5 per maund. I need not dwell upon the various objections in regard to this matter as they are stated in the letter addressed by the Association to the Government of India and also in the reply submitted by this Association to the Sugar Conference convened by the Bihar Government in January last.

All this having become an accomplished fact, let us hope that the Central and Provincial Governments and the Railways will now co-operate with the Industry in order that the best interests of the country may be served.

NEW PROBLEMS TO BE SOLVED

The development of sugar factories in India has created new problems which we have got to solve. The production of sugar in India during the next season is expected to be about equal to the country's consumption which is estimated by Mr. Srivastava to be about 9 lakhs tons. At the Conference of Sugar Factories which was held in Calcutta on the 7th August last, Mr. Srivastava gave the following figures of production and consumption in the different provinces.

PRODUCTION OF SUGAR	
Cane.	1932-33 (Actual)
B. and O.	128,610
U.P.	140,344
Punjab	1,550
Madras	9,625
Bombay	7,318
Burma	2,620
Bengal	Nil.
Indian States	Nil.
Total (Cane)	290,177
Add:—	
Gur Sugar Khandsari Sugar	275,000
Grand Total	345,000

Cane.	1933-34 (Estimated)	1934-35 (Estimated)
B. and O.	139,000	203,000
U.P.	270,000	310,000
Punjab	9,000	15,000
Madras	12,000	25,000
Bombay	13,000	23,000
Burma	5,700	10,000
Bengal	5,900	13,000
Indian States	5,000	28,000
Total (cane)	459,000	627,000
Add:—		
Gur Sugar Khandsari		60,000
Sugar	225,000	200,000
Grand Total	779,000	887,000

Calculated requirements of Sugar (1934-35).

	Tons.
B. & O. & States	105,000
U.P. States	125,000
Punjab & States & Kashmir	80,000
Madras & States & Hyderabad	165,000
Bombay & States & W. P. States & Mysore	95,000
Burma	35,000
Bengal	130,000
Total	735,000
(Total for India	900,000)

Parts Excluded:—Assam, C.P., N.W.F.P., C.I. States, Rajputana States, etc.

CO-OPERATION TO MUTUAL ADVANTAGE

Hitherto the Factories in U. P. and Bihar marketted their production in the adjacent markets. But it will soon be necessary to see that the production of those provinces is sold in the distant markets as well. The chief reason which inclined the U.P. and Bihar facories to sell their sugar in the near markets only is the large difference in Railway freight between that to Calcutta, and that to Madras, Bombay and Karachi the difference being over As. 7 per maund. The traffic to the distant ports will be new traffic to the Railways. In this matter the Railways can co-operate with us to the mutual advantage of themselves and ourselves. If the Railways reduce the freight from Eastern U.P. and Bihar factories to Madras and Bombay to the same level as that which exists from those places to Calcutta and also reduce to the same level the freight from Western U.P. and Central U.P. to Karachi and Madras, the Mills in U.P. and Bihar will be in a position to give this new traffic to the Railways. Railways will gain thereby to the extent of over 3 lakhs of rupees per year with sure prospects of increase in the future as the industry further develops We should be able to sell and we should arrange to sell about 30 p.c. of the production in U.P. and Bihar to ports such as. Rangoon, Madras, Bombay and Karachi.

NO CUT-THROAT COMPETITION

This will be in the interests of all. Instead of entering upon a cut-throat competition by reducing prices in the near markets we should be able to arrange our marketing in co-operation with the Railways in all the markets of the country. I may point out that the transport of Java sugar which the Railways may get in future will only be for very short distances and they can not expect to earn much revenue therefrom. On the other hand the traffic from U.P. and Bihar will be for long distances and the Railways can, if they will, get a large amount of revenue. In these days of depression. I feel sure that the Railway authorities will seriously consider this matter and co-operate with us. On our part we should arrange a systematic marketing to the distant ports so that we may be able to offer to the Railways regular traffic in sugar to the distant ports.

At the Conference that was held in Calcutta on the 7th of this month we decided to establish a Marketing Board with the assistance of which about 30 per cent. of the sugar to be produced in U.P., Bihar and Bengal should be marketted at those ports. The discussions that were held there showed the great importance of making this scheme successful. It was indeed a matter of gratification to find that over 85 factories were represented there and the proceedings were carried on with the greatest harmony. Decisions were arrived at unanimously and a Committee was appointed to give the final shape to the scheme. The Committee has been working very strenously and the drafting of the scheme has already been completed. Let me again appeal to all of you to see that no hitch occurs and that the scheme functions successfully in the interests of us all.

JAVA'S SECRET REBATES.

In order that our industry may not come to grief we shall also have to approach Government to increase the import duty to at least Rs. 9|10 per cwt. There is no reason why when the surcharge in import duty exists in every other item, imported sugar should be singled out for not bearing the surcharge. Imports of sugar from Java are still coming in and with Java's decision to reduce prices further in order to reduce their stocks, I am afraid that inspite of our best efforts more Java sugar will be coming in unless the Government of India come to our rescue. The Tariff Board recommended that in case the landed price of Java sugar falls below Rs. 4 per maund, the Government should increase the duty in order to ensure that the benefits of protection are not frustrated. I am reliably informed that Java has issued instructions to keep the Java sugar prices at the present level outwardly, but to give secret rebates on the price to buyers in order to compete with Indian sugar and keep our markets captured. In the face of such stratagems, it becomes all the more necessary in the interests of the country for the Government of India to safeguard the industry by increasing the import duty.

I need hardly mention in this connection that the expectation of the Tariff Board that we should be able to get something like Rs. 1|8 per maund for molasses has absolutely disappeared. The present position is that we have got to incur some expenditure for getting rid of the molasses.

EDITOR TENDERS APOLOGY

Case Against "Princely India" Withdrawn

LAHORE (By Mail.)

Mr. Gopal Pillai, Editor, Printer and Publisher of "Princely India", Delhi, was being prosecuted by Mr. H. C. Mathur, Chief Manager and Director of the Federal Bank of India (Pb) Ltd., Lahore, under section 500 I. P. C. (defamation) in the court of Mr. F. H. Teal, 1st Class Magistrate, Lahore, for alleged defamatory articles published in his paper. The list of witnesses for the complainant included Hon'ble Mr. Justice Jai Lal, S'r Zafar Ali Kt., a former Judge of the Lahore High Court and several other prominent persons.

THE COMPLAINT

The complainant stated that the accused printed very mean articles concerning him in his paper intending to harm his reputation and extort money from him. It was alleged that on the 4th May 1934 the complainant received a letter in which it was stated that if he paid Rs. 5,000 as hush money further publication about him would stop. It was also alleged that accused had been previously convicted several times for writing defamatory articles.

UNQUALIFIED APOLOGY

Some evidence had been recorded and a few more witnesses for the complainant were to be examined to-day. Mr. Pillai, the accused then tendered an unqualified written apology to the complainant in the court stating that he was misinformed and was sorry for the publication of the articles in his papers, which he withdrew.

Mr. Mathur accepted the apology and withdrew the prosecution.—A. P.

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, September 1.

Bank Bills 3 months market rate 0-3|4 p.c. to 0-13|16 p.c.
Bank Bills 6 months market rate 1 p.c. to 1 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills 3 months market rate 2 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills 6 months market rate 2-1|2 p.c. to 3 p.c.

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, September 1.

T. T. LONDON ON:—

Berlin	12.53
Amsterdam	7.26-1|4
Brussels	20.95
Madrid	35.96
Milan	57.34
Berne	15.08-1|4
Paris	74.53
Prague	119.81

T.T. London on New York Closing Cross Rate 4.98-3|4

LONDON PRODUCE

London, September 1.

Wheat, Rozario Santa Fe, Parcels 25|3 Sept|Oct. sellers
Wheat, Barletta Russo Parcels 26 Sept|Oct sellers
Wheat South Australian, Parcels 29|3 Sept|Oct. sellers

JAVA SUGAR: LONDON MARKET

London, September 1.

Java Sugar, Fine White Dutch Standard, No. 25 c and f. Calcutta, August|October, per lb. 6|3 Sept|Oc sellers.
C. and f. Bombay, August|October per lb. 6 Sept|Oct. sellers.
C. and f Karachi. August|October per lb. 6 Sept|Oct. sellers.

NEW YORK COFFEE MARKET.

New York, September 1.

Fair Rio Cocee (No. 7 quality) spot 10

LONDON BULLION MARKET

Large Continentul Demand For Gold

We have received the following weekly Bullion letter from Messrs. Samuel Montague and Co., dated London August 15th:—

GOLD

The Bank of England gold reserve against notes amounted to £191,676,960 on the 8th instant as compared with £191,621,164 on the previous Wednesday.

Considerable amounts of gold have been offered in the open market during the past week.

Following upon the American Nationalisation of silver and the weakening of the dollar, the price of gold has been fixed at a large premium over the dollar parity, and the demand for the metal has sprung up again from Continental sources.

As a consequence of the further depreciation of the dollar in terms of francs the gold export point was reached at the end of the week and a shipment of dollars 1,000,000 Bar Gold has been made from America to Paris.

The demand for gold from Continental sources remains strong and the price shows a premium over the exrhange parities.

Quotations doring the week:—

	Equivalent value per ounce of £ sterfine.	ling.
August 9th	138|1d	12|3.66d
August 10th	138|1d	12|3.66d
August 11th	138|1½d	12|3.61d
August 13th	138|3d	12|3.48d
August 14th	138|2½d	12|3.52d
August 15th	138/4d	12/3.39d
Average	138|2.17d	12|3.55d

The following were the United Kingdom Imports and Export's of Gold registered from mid-day on the 4th instant to mid-day on the 13th instant:—

IMPORTS

Belgium.....	£ 26,000
France.....	£ 28,369
Switzerland.....	£ 26,070
Egypt.....	£13,272
Venezuela.....	£ 18,567
Bolivia.....	£ 298,914
British South Africa	£1,984,970
British West Africa..	£ 124,453
British India....	£ 664,739
Australia.....	£ 59,842
New Zealand.....	£ 18,477
Other countries....	£ 31,602
Total.....	£ 3,295,292

EXPORTS

Belgium.....	£ 350,830
France.....	£ 327,319
Switzerland.....	£ 139,650
Portugal.....	£ 289,812
United States of America.....	£ 2,070,439
Other countries....	£ 9,765
Total.....	£ 3,187,[illegible]5

Only a small shipment of gold was made from Bombay last week; the s.s. "Ranchi" carries £11,000 consigned to London.

The Transvaal Gold output for July 1934 amounted to 876,094 fine ounces, as compared with 868,129 fine ounces for June 1934 and 923,671 fine ounces for July 1933.

SILVER

The week under review has seen a great deal of activity in the market and opened on the 9th instant with a rise of 1|2d. in the cash and 7|16d. in the two months' quotations 21.7|16d. being fixed for both deliveries, a level which has since been well maintained.

The firmness was due to heavy buying by America and the demand being largely for prompt delivery, cash silver on the 10th instant was quoted at a premium of 1/16d. over the price for two months (this is particularly noteworthy as hitherto the last occasion on which cash silver had commanded a prendum was on the 18th November 1931). The difference widened to 1|8d. on August 11th, but narrowed to 1|16d. on the 13th, the next working day.

There has been a further development in the United States plan for the acquirement of silver in the shape of an executive order signed by President Roosevelt on August 9th nationalising all silver in that country. under the order all supplies must be delivered to the Treasury through the mints within 90 days. The price paid for this silver will be 50.01 cents per fine ounce. There are certain exemptions from the order, such as foreign and domestic silver coins, silver ore, silver in fabricated articles and silver owned by foreign Governments and foreign central banks

It was reported that on receipt of the news, dealings in silver futures on the New York commodity exchange were suspended.

The announcement caused some speculative demand in the London market, but this and the American buying was offset to a good extent by China sales which have been of considerable importance. The higher prices attracted profit-taking sales and the Indian Bazaars also made re-sales, but buying by the latter quarter has been less in evidence.

The market has a firm appearance but is dependent on a continuation of American support failing which the present level might be difficult to maintain in the face of further China sales.

The following were the United Kingdom Imports and Exports of Silver registered from mid-day on the 4th inst., to mid-day on the 13th inst.:—

IMPORTS

	£
Soviet Union (Russia)	39,875
Mexico	134,834
British India	14,535
Hongkong	17,500
Australia	12 349
Japan	7,190
United States of America	3,569
Canada	4,600
Belgium	4,400
Other countries	4,951
	243,803

EXPORTS

	£
French possessions in India	13,300
United States of America	388,770
Straits Settlements	4,300
Other countries	6,332
	412,702

The highest rate of exchange on New York recorded during the period from the 9th inst., to the 15th inst, was dol. 5.11-1/4 and the lowest dol. 5.04-1/2.

The Stocks in Shanghai on the 11th inst., consisted of about 107,400,000 ounces in sycee. 370,000,000 dollars and 30,900,000 ounces in bar silver as compared with about 108,300,000 ounces in sycee, 370,000,000 dollars and 30,300,000 ounces in bar silver on the 4th inst.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET

LIVERPOOL COTTON.
Liverpool, Sept. 1.
10-10 a.m. To-day's Quotations. Prics.

September, 1934		6.95
October, 1934	6.94	6.93
November, 1934		6.88
December, 1934		6.88
January, 1935	6.91	6.89
February, 1935		6.89
March, 1935		6.90
April, 1935		6.86
May, 1935		6.89
June, 1935		6.88
July, 1935		6.88
Middling Spot		7.15

EGYPTIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, Sept. 1.

SAKELLARIDIS:	
October, 1934	3.52
November, 1934	3.55
December, 1934	3.56
January, 1935	3.62
March, 1935	3.67
May, 1935	3.73
July, 1935	3.79
F. G. F. Spot	3.79

INDIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, Sept. 1.

BROACH:	
Fully Good, (Good Staple),	5.36
Fine, (Good Staple)	5.51
Superfine, (Good Staple)	5.66
C. P. OOMRA:	
Good, (No. 1 Staple)	5.31
Fine (No. 1 Staple)	5.46
Choice, (No. 1 Staple)	5.61
BENGAL:	
Good	3.33
Fine	3.45
Superfine	3.53
SCINDE:	
Good	3.53
Fine	3.63
Superfine	3.73

SEEDS.
London, Sept. 1.

Linseed, La Plata, Hull, c.i.f., ton. Sept.|Oct. sellers £10-15-0.
Linseed, Calcutta, London, c.i.f., ton, Sept.|Oct. sellers £12-7-6.
Linseed, Bombay, London, c.i.f., ton, Sept.|Oct. sellers £12-15-0.
Rapeseed, Toria, (Hull-Cont't), c.i.f., ton, Sept.|Oct. sellers £10-10-0.
Castorseed, Bombay, Hull, c.i.f. ton, Sept.|Oct. sellers £10-3-9.
Cottonseed, Bombay, Hull, c.i.f., ton, no offers.

LINSEED OIL.
London, Sept. 1.

Linseed Oil, naked, London, per cwt., Sept. sellers 20|4-1|2
Linseed Oil, naked, London, per cwt., Jan.|Apl. sellers 20|7-1|2.

LONDON RUBBER.
London, Sept. 1.

Smoked sheet standard rubber per lb., sellers 7-5|8.

LONDON SILVER.
London, September 1.

Silver market: Steady.
Spot .... 21-11|16
Forward ..... 21-3|4
Gold Bars Fine per oz.. £7:1:5

LOANS.
London, September 1.

Interest Day to Day Loan 0-3|4 p.c. to 0-3|4 p.c.
Interest 7 Days' market Loan 0-3|4 p.c. to 0-3|4 p.c.

A Danger To Indian Industries

PROPOSED IMPERIAL CHEMICAL CONTRACT

Dr. V. S. Dubey Ph.D. (London) and Dr. Raj Nath Ph.D (Lonodn) Geology Department, Benares Hindu University, write:—

From the recent interpellations in the Assembly it has been confirmed that the Imperial Chemical Limited, is negotiating with the Government of Punjab and the Indian Government for starting heavy chemical industry in the Punjab. It is of great importance at this juncture that the public should know the full implications of this move on the part of the British Capital.

Heavy chemical industry means the manufacture of chemicals like sulphuric acid, soda ash and caustic soda, which are indispensable for the manufacture of all other chemicals. It is the most important key industry on which the fate of the following industries depends, (1) glass and ceramics (2) fertilisers, (3) fine chemicals, (4) paint and varnishes, (5) paper and pulp, (6) artificial silk (7) textiles, (8) explosives and few more. From this it is apparent that a company which has got the heavy chemical industry in its hand can indirectly control the dependent industries enumerated above.

Such being the case, it will be a national disaster to hand over the best sources of raw materials for this key industry to a non-Indian concern. The secrecy and the hurry which surround these negotiations lead one to suspect that the Britishers mean to keep India under economic domination for at least next half a century, because once the contract is signed the future national Government will find it impossible to alter the terms for stopping this foreign exploitation. The matter is of great vital importance to the nation and the proper thing is to postpone it till the creation of new Legislature under the coming reforms.

The Imperial Chemical Limited wants to start its works at Dandot, a place three miles from the famous Salt Mines of Khewra in the Salt Range. At Dandot besides the well-known plentiful occurrences of salt and gypsum, coal and limestone are also available in large aomunts. In addition to these cheap eletric power from the Mandi Hydro-Electric Scheme can be had on the spot.

GYPSUM

Sulphuric Acid is the most important chemical required for various industries in peace and war. It is commonly manufactured either from sulphur or pyrites. But India lacks in the deposit of these substances and has to depend upon the foreign imported sulphur for the manufacture of this most important chemical. During the last ten years a process of manufacturing sulphuric acid from Gypsum has been developed and is being used in Germany. Gypsum, which was most probably referred to as "certain waste product" by Mr. Raisman in the debate of the Assembly, is of vital importance to the country being a potential and the only source of Indian raw material for the manufacture of sulphuric acid. It is lying idle at present on account of our backwardness, and can in no way be called a waste product.

DELAY SIGNING THE CONTRACT.

With the help of the raw materials found at Dandot the following industries can be started; (1) Sulphuric acid from gypsum, (2) soda-ash from salt and limestone, (3) Caustic soda from salt and cheap electricity; the fuel for these industries being provided by the cheap coal, though of inferior quality, available at the site. With the help of these basic products several other acids and alkalies can be manufactured. Some of them will be by-products and the others as side industries. If this ideal locality comes under the possession of Imperial Chemicals Limited which has got a tremendous capital at its back and a vast experience in this line, it will be impossible for Indians to even dream of starting similar works in the country in future. Hence, the interest of the country demands that the matter be brought before the Punjab Council and the signing of this contract be delayed. If we find that we cannot develop the raw products at Dandot through Indian capital and Indian resourcefulness, we may have the co-operation of the Imperial Chemical Limited but on our own terms, so that the interest of the Indians is not allowed to suffer. It is a matter of great national importance for the industrial development of India that the foreign companies should not be allowed to control our future industries. The British policy seems to be just the opposite of this, as they are creating big companies like the Aluminum Company at Kohalpur and the Imperial Chemical Limited for Dandot. Are we not justified in concluding that they want to have ample opportunities to make use of the provisions of safeguards which they have so carefully provided in the White Paper? We hope that the members of the Assembly and of the Punjab Council will realise the full implications of this move on the part of British Capital and will put up a strong opposition before it is too late.

It is high time that the Indian merchantile community should take up this key industry in hand. The authors will be glad to supply full details of the raw materials required for this industry and of the other manufacturing data to any organisation formed for this purpose.

R. W. VALUE OF GHEE MUST BE FIXED HIGHER

Marwadi Chamber Urges Tightening Loopholes In Proposed Legislation Against Vendors Of Adulterated Stuff

In the course of his reply to the Government of Bombay on the Subject of Amendment of the Bombay Prevention of Adulteration Act 1925 and the Rules made there under, the secretary of the Marwadi Chamber of Commerce says:—I am directed to submit hereby the following considered views of my Board on the draft amendments framed by Government to the Bombay Prevention of Adulteration Act, 1925 and the Rules made thereunder.

"At the outset my Board desire to express their general approval of and full support to the various amendments drafted on the basis of the recommendation of the Conference held in January last. While therefore the proposed amendments constitute a welcome step forward, my Board consider it their duty to call attention to certain loopholes left in the amendments which might, if not effectively provided against, largely counteract the good effect of the scheme of checks and penalties evolved by the Conference.

There are two points of major importance upon which I have to lay emphasis. The first relates to fixing of the Reichert Wollney value for milk fats. Government have tentatively fixed that value at 19. The sole ground on which Government have based their decision to fix R. W. value at 19 is that if a higher figure is prescribed, Kathiawar ghee would be shut out of the market. This ground is not really sound or sufficient.

It is admitted that an admixture of 5 or 6 per cent of vegetable or other non-milk fats with 94 or 95 per cent of pure ghee, will be impossible for detection even by experts. Consequently if the R. W. value is fixed as low as 19 its effect will be to give legal protection to regular adulteration to the extent of 5 to 6 per cent. In this sense, the proposed law will render the position worse than before, in so far as to-day it is possible to obtain, no doubt with difficulty, some pure stuff, after the law it will be a practical impossibility to do so. For all these reasons, my Board are strongly of the view that the standard for the whole Presidency so far R. W. value is concerned must on no account be lower than 24.

BAN MIXTURES.

The other question which needs further consideration by Government is that of mixtures. Nothing will prevent unscrupulous retailers from keeping these cheap mixtures in ghee tins and dealing out the same as ghee. This means that the law gives no protection to the poorer classes against adulteration. The purpose, of the present proposals is to check adulteration. My Board therefore urge that if it is impossible to devise a machinery to prevent these mixtures from being sold in retail as genuine ghee or to make a provision for colouring mixed products, then mixtures of ghee with oils or animal fats must be prohibited.

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The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

BOMBAY MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1934

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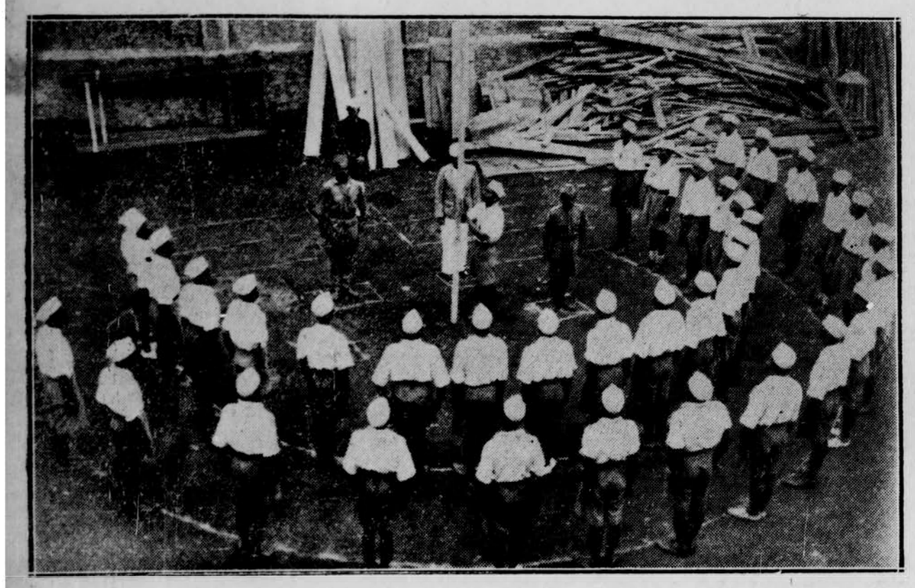
J6

Cadets To Command At Congress Session



Congress Cadets at Flag Salutation.

TENDERS FOR CONGRESS CONSTRUCTION

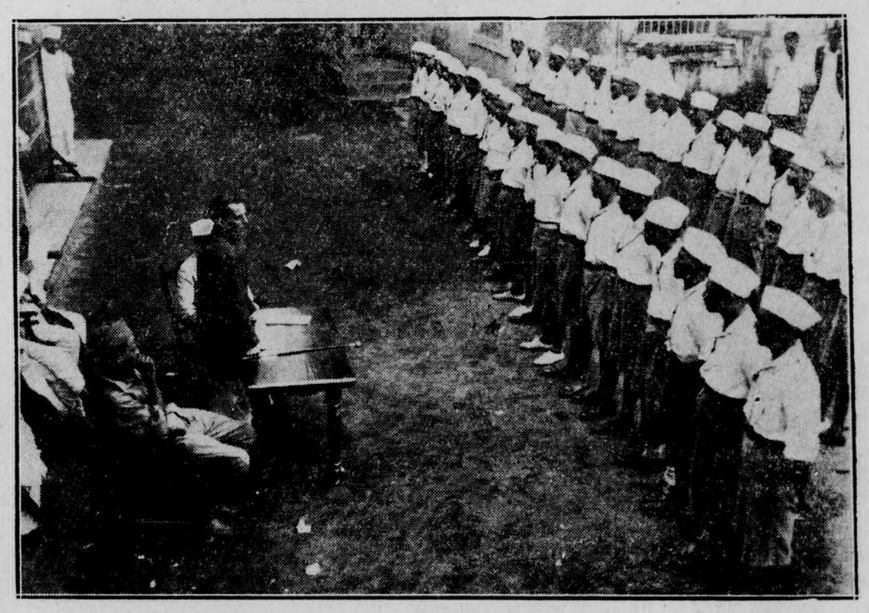
(Through the Publicity Bureau of Reception Committee.)

All those desiring to submit tenders for the construction work, including sanitary work, in the "Abdul Ghaffar Nagar" for the ensuing session of the Indian National Congress, are informed that tender forms and all the necessary information can be had from the Congress House during working hours.

GAUHATI TRAINS RESUME RUNNING

The D. T. S. Chittagong A. B. Railway wires under date Sept. 1.

Further to my wire of the tenth ultimo through-running of trains of Gauhati branch of Assam Bengal Railway has been resumed on and from to-day.—A. P.



The Chairman of the Reception Committee addressing the Cadets.

Socialists Poll Well In 'E' Ward

LIVELY SCENES AT B.P.C.C. ELECTIONS

Abdur Rahman Mitha Springs Surprise By Fast Threat

Polling was brisk in the 'E' Ward, when nearly 2,000 voters exercised their franchise in the elections to the B.P.C.C from the above Ward, which was held on Sunday, after it had been suspended on a previous occasion owing to alleged malpractices and confusion.

This time arrangements were thorough and satisfactory and the scope for confusion was minimised by the help and co-operation of some of the Volunteer-Officers who controlled the rush which was particularly heavy in the evening, when, after the day's work, a large number of mill-workers hastened to the booth to record their vote.

LIVELY SCENES.

There were as many as 37 candidates for 18 seats and throughout keen contest prevailed.

11 candidates withdrew at the time of the polling and left the field open for a smaller number of contestants.

Lively scenes were witnessed at the polling booth and every thing passed off peacefully and in an orderly manner, though some trouble was apprehended during the morning which happily did not materialise.

MR. MITHA.

The peaceful culmination of day's polling was however, marred by an incident, when Mr. Abdur Rehman Mitha half an hour before the polling was concluded for the day revived his fast threat on the ground, it is stated, that the terms of the agreement arrived at between the Secretaries of the B.P.C.C. on the one hand, and himself on the other, when he suspended his previous fast, were not properly observed.

This somewhat sudden decision seemed to have caused some surprise, to Mr. Nariman, Mr. Abid Ali and Mr. Patil who were present at the booth in the evening.

Hurried consultations between the B.P.C.C. officials and Mr. Mitha then followed for a few minutes. But they were not decisive and it is not definitely known whether Mr. Mitha had finally decided to go on fast again.

One of Mr. Mitha's complaints it is understood, was that he was not kept in full touch with the arrangements at the booth which would satisfy him regarding the elimination of corruption at the time of voting.

What other causes have contributed towards this decision are not known.

SECRECY OF THE BALLOT.

Enquiries in B.P.C.C. circles show that Mr. Mitha was asked not to enter beyond a particular limit where volunteers were posted on instructions from Mr. A. S. E. Iyer, the Polling Officer. No one was allowed beyond that limit except the voters who entered the ballot-room where the ballot-boxes were kept so as to leave the secrecy of the ballot box intact.

This, however, was taken exception to by Mr. Mitha, it is stated, who wanted to be fully satisfied that no malpractices were taking place anywhere from the time the voter entered the premises till the time he recorded the vote and came out of the ballot-room.

The arrangements were so thorough and regulations were so rigid that even the Secretaries of the B.P.C.C. were not allowed by the volunteers to go beyond the prescribed limit.

But for Mr. Mitha's alleged threat, the polling was satisfactorily conducted and the volunteers of the Reception Committee of the Indian National Congress, who were on duty at the booths, acquitted themselves well. The Volunteer Corps of the Tarun Bharat Sangha were also on duty.

BRIGHT CHANCES FOR SOCIALISTS

As regards the chances of the candidates, it is freely stated that four Socialists candidates would come out successful.

One Socialist candidate, Hafiz Ali Bahadur Khan, is expected to top the polls, closely followed by Mr. Noor Ali.

It is likely that the following candidates may stand the chance of being elected:

Hafiz Ali Bahadur Khan, Messrs. Noor Ali, S. K. Pupala, Mirza Mohomed Ali (Munshi), Achrekar, Purushotam Tricumdas, Gunvant Kapadia, Dirajlal Mody, S V Patil, S K Khule, J J Choksi, N V Nakhwa, R D Hamand, Daru, Pinto, Parab and Jadhav.

Precisely by 8 p.m. the doors at the main entrance were closed and no voter who turned at that hour was allowed inside the premises. At 8-30, the polling was suspended and the ballot-boxes were locked in a room, to be entrusted to the care of the scrutinisers, and counting was proceeded with immediately.

Mr. R. K. Achrekar, Secretary, E. Ward District Congress Committee has issued the following statement.

"On behalf of the Committee I thank the two volunteer corps, who rendered valuable and very strenuous services at the polling booth in controlling the rush."

SYMPATHETIC STRIKE

Miner's Dismissal And Its Sequel

CHARGAOM, Sept. 1.

Inquiries in connection with the Nundydrug mine strike show that a fortnight back there was an affray between a miner and an underground foreman. Following inquiry the miner was dismissed. The dismissed employee enlisted the sympathies of his fellow workmen and this led to the present strike.

The Deputy Commissioner has arrived here and police are taking all precautions. It is understood the strikers will hold a meeting this evening to decide on the course of action to pursue in the matter.—A. P.

Mr. Nariman taking the Salute.

DISCIPLINE IS THEIR WATCHWORD

Impressive Parade Of Volunteer-Officers On Completion Of Training

Impressive scenes were witnessed at the Congress House in the early hours of Saturday when the 50 officer-cadets of the Volunteer Corps of the 48th Indian National Congress, completed their training, and the camp was formally closed.

After the route-march, the cadets formed what is described as the "perfect horse-shoe," and performed the Flag Salutation after the National Anthem was sung.

The discipline imparted was so rigid and the cadets submitted themselves to it in such a wholehearted fashion that by the end of their training a sence general satisfaction prevailed in all quarters.

The cadets bent themselves in a perfectly disciplined manner to the several exercises that were gone through before they finally dispersed.

The mass formation of the cadets when they received solemn advice from Mr. K. F. Nariman who appraised them of their multiple responsibilities, in making the Session a success, was impressive and every one felt a throb of joy as the whole troop moved as one man, as orders rang forth from the Camp Commandant.

As the cadets marched past, Mr. Nariman, Chairman of the Reception Committee, received the Salute and for once the atmosphere of the Congress House changed to that of a parade ground, where nothing but discipline, obedience and order are expected and obtained.

If discipline is the criterion of the thoroughness of any organisation, then the Cadets Corps can be said to be thorough all-round, since not only unquestioning loyalty to command and obedience to instructions were found among them, but an intelligent and prompt execution of the orders enhanced the impressiveness of the whole ceremony. To those who always banked on the disorganisation among the people, the exhibition of this disvipline would have come something as a heart-burning.

CONGRESS GUIDE IN ENGLISH & HINDI

(Through the Publicity Bureau of Reception Committee.)

The preparation of the Congress guide announced already has been taken in hand, and Mr. Krishna Menon has been entrusted with the task.

It has been decided to have the guide both in English and Hindi. Unlike the previous guides brought out during Congress Sessions the guide that the General Purposes Committee proposes to make will be a mine of comprehensive information about everything useful for India. The guide will be one of the most attractive and will be profusely illustrated.

As a medium for advertisement this guide affords a unique opportunity for advertisers all over the country. Those who wish to send in their advertisements are required to do so without delay, as only limited space has been alloted for the purpose.

The particulars in this regard can be had from the Secretary of the General Purposes Committee of the Reception Committee, Congress House, Bombay.

BHULABHAI'S MESSAGE

Congratulating the "United Press" on the occasion of its first anniversary Sjt. Bhulabhai Desai writes:—

"In view of the difficulties attending propaganda in favour of the national view on all public questions arising from time to time, you have undertaken a useful as well as a patriotic duty and I wish you all success."—United Press.

A group photograph of the Cadets of the Officers Training Camp taken after the completion of the course of training. Seated on chairs are: Left to Right: Mr. Inamdar, Assistant to the Camp Commandant, Mr. Abid Ali Jafferbhai, Officiating G.O.C., Mr. K. F. Nariman, Mr. S. K. Patil, Mr. A. S. E. Iyer, Camp Commandant and Mr. Modak, Assistant to the Commandant.

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